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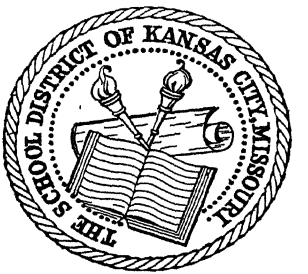

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FIRST EDITIONS OF TODAY

First Editions of Today

AND HOW TO TELL THEM

American, British, and Irish

BY H. S. BOUTELL

Third Edition, Revised and Enlarged by
ROGER BOUTELL

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS
BERKELEY AND LOS ANGELES · 1949

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BERKELEY, CALIFORNIA

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EXPLANATORY NOTE TO THE THIRD EDITION

Since the publication of the last edition of this handbook in 1937, many changes have taken place in the publishing field—many new publishing houses have been established, many of the older publishers have gone out of business, formed new partnerships, or changed their names. Also, methods of identifying first impressions have been changed by many publishers. This has made necessary a complete revision of the contents of the book.

As in the two earlier editions, publishers' own statements of their methods of identifying first and later printings are given. This edition is as up-to-date as possible, and contains over two hundred more entries than the 1937 edition. Some publishers, however, failed to reply even to repeated requests for information, and their names, therefore, could not be included. Three British publishers represented in the previous editions also failed to reply, and their earlier statements have been included, but with a notation that they did not reply to the current inquiries. All statements given are dated. If the method used by a publisher who was listed in the earlier editions has been changed, or if he wished to amplify his previous statement, both his earlier and most recent statements are given. If, however, he indicated that a statement made in the past was still valid

and that no changes in it were necessary, that statement is used but is given a current date to show that it describes his present practice.

In all inquiries regarding the method used to identify *first printings,* and to differentiate subsequent *printings* from the first, the editor carefully refrained from the use of the word *edition.* Nevertheless, many publishers in the statements that they supplied used the words new *edition* and new *printing* as though they were synonymous. In a number of these, however, it was obvious that where "new edition" was used, "new printing" was meant. One publisher definitely confirmed this, writing to the editor: "Your amendment to our statement is well taken. We should have said *printing* instead of *edition,* for that is what we meant."

On the other hand, some publishers have always been meticulously careful to use the words edition and printing in the strictly accurate bibliographical sense —a second or new printing or impression meaning a new run of copies identical with the first printing, except perhaps for minor changes or corrections, and a new edition denoting a reissue of the book with substantial changes either in text or format. In identifying the printings of the books of these publishers, no difficulty can, of course, arise.

It is equally regrettable that so many collectors and dealers have long been in the habit of saying edition when they really mean printing. It was awareness of this fact that led the compiler of the original edition,

published in 1928, to adopt the title *First Editions of Today,* as it was felt both by him and his publisher "that to use any but the usual phrase in the book would be to invite misapprehension." With reluctance, therefore, the same title has been retained for this edition.

Finally, the editor wishes to thank Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown of London for their aid in compiling the British section, and all the contributing publishers for their courteous and prompt coöperation, without which this edition could not have been prepared.

R. B.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE TO THE ORIGINAL EDITION

Generally speaking, the collector of first editions is really a collector of first impressions, a first impression being a book from the first lot struck off the presses, and a first edition comprising all books which remain the same in content and in format as the first impression. A second impression is a second printing. A second edition postulates some alteration of text or format. But these terms are, unfortunately, not strictly adhered to.

It is hoped that this book will serve to guide the collector amidst these intricacies.

The publishing houses of Great Britain and the United States are listed in alphabetical order, and in every case the information is quoted directly from letters, material, or information received from the publishers themselves.

Every attempt has been made to make this book as complete as possible, but some of the compiler's letters were not answered. And if any of the publishing houses whose books are being collected have been overlooked by the compiler, he would like to express his regret both to them and to his readers.

H. S. B.

American Publishers

ABINGDON PRESS

(Merged with Cokesbury Press and Stockton Press, August, 1940, and became Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, q.v.)

1937 STATEMENT.—First editions of Abingdon Press publications can be identified by examining the copyright page. There does not appear on the bottom of the copyright page of first editions a statement as to the number of the edition and when printed. This statement does not appear until the second edition and thereafter.

ABINGDON-COKESBURY PRESS

(Abingdon Press, The Stockton Press, and Cokesbury Press were merged in 1940 to form Abingdon-Cokesbury Press.)

1947 STATEMENT.—Quite some time ago we discontinued using identifying marks for the first printings of our books. We found that they served no useful purpose and were the source of considerable trouble and some unnecessary cost.

A few first printings may have been identified by showing "First Edition" on the copyright page in late 1940 or early 1941. We have given very little attention to this matter and long since have decided that identifying first printings is of no value except in very special publications.

BEN ABRAMSON, PUBLISHER

:: *See Argus Books, Inc.*

BERNARD ACKERMAN, INC.

(In July, 1946, became Beechhurst Press, Inc., q.v.)

ADVENTURE TRAILS PUBLICATIONS

1947 STATEMENT.—We seem to have no standard rule for first editions, except that they are limited in number, and three of them have been hand numbered.

The first edition of "The Vengeance of the Vixen," for instance, was limited to 1500 copies, numbered by hand. Of "How the Eggplant Came To Be" there were only 1000 copies of the first edition, numbered. There were two thousand copies of "Peanuts" printed in the first edition, hand numbered. There were 1500 copies of "Chiquito" printed and the number is mentioned in the first edition. The second edition of "The Vengeance of the Vixen" is marked "second edition."

ALLIANCE BOOK CORPORATION

(Established 1938. Out of business. See Ziff-Davis Publishing Co., who acquired their publications.)

AMERICAN COUNCIL ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS

:: *See Public Affairs Press.*

THE ANTHOENSEN PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—With very few exceptions there is only one printing of our books. All information about first or subsequent editions can be found in the colophon. There are noted: number of copies; some production details—binding, paper, etc. Also facts like limited editions, numbered editions, date and designer are in the colophon. There are three imprints under which our books might appear: The Southworth Press, up to the year 1934; The Southworth-Anthoensen Press up to the year 1947. Since January of 1947 the Press has become The Anthoensen Press.

In the rare cases of second editions, type from the first edition (we use letterpress) is always used, though it might be abridged, or differently bound.

D. APPLETON AND CO.

(Merged with Century Co. on May 31, 1933, to form D. Appleton-Century Co., Inc., q.v.)

D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC.

(Merged on January 2, 1948, with F. S. Crofts and Co., to form the D. Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., q.v.)

1947 STATEMENT.—Our first editions are designated by a small numeral one in parentheses (1) at the foot of the last page. Later, as we reprint the book, this numeral is changed according to the number of the

printing, that is, (2), (3), etc. This numbering was inaugurated by D. Appleton and Company in 1902.

D. APPLETON-CENTURY-CROFTS, INC.

1948 STATEMENT.—The merger became effective on January 2, 1948. We do not intend to use the Croft's imprint on any of our books. We have revised our colophon to include another "C" for Crofts. No change will be made in the method of identifying first printings. We shall continue to place the number of the printing on the last page of the book, and all Croft's books will follow our method.

ARCADIA HOUSE, INC.

:: *See Hillman-Curl, Inc.*

ARCHWAY PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—First editions bear no identification, as such. Subsequent editions bear full identification (i.e., second edition, third edition) and the date of the edition.

ARCO PUBLISHING COMPANY

1947 STATEMENT.—First printings of our books usually contain no mark as to the number of the printing. Second, third, fourth, etc. printings usually indicate clearly that they are first, second, third, or whatever they are.

ARGUS BOOKS, INC.

(Formerly Argus Bookshop, Inc.)

1937 STATEMENT.—Later printings are indicated on the verso of the title page in all our publications. We have used this method since 1926.

1947 STATEMENT.—When I first began to publish I used the imprint ARGUS BOOKS. In 1945 when I first moved to New York I used the imprint BEN ABRAMSON, PUBLISHER. Since June of 1946 the imprint has been ARGUS BOOKS, INC. In every case of a reprint it is indicated by being marked "second printing" or "third printing," etc.

ARKHAM HOUSE

(Also uses the imprints Mycroft and Moran, and Stanton and Lee.)

1947 STATEMENT.—Arkham House, Mycroft & Moran, Stanton & Lee publish ONLY first editions; any book bearing any one of these imprints IS automatically a first edition. Most books carry a colophon setting forth the number of books printed.

ARROWHEAD BOOKS

1947 STATEMENT.—The first edition of "Bubu of Montparnasse" by Charles-Louis Phillipe is the only one which has the date at the end of T. S. Eliot's pref-

ace. The firm which made the plates used for later editions simply dropped the line and we have not reinserted it.

The first edition of "Bumarap" can be told by the fact that the copyright date was left out on the page behind the title page. It is to be found in each of subsequent editions.

The first edition of "Waggish Tales" edited by Norman Lockridge has Alexander Woollcott's name at the end of the introduction. It is omitted in the plates. If there are any further editions the name will not be there.

ASIA PRESS

:: *See John Day Co., Inc.*

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY PRESS, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—On first editions of Atlantic Monthly Press titles beginning with the fall of 1925 (when they appeared under the Little, Brown and Company imprint) the date at the bottom of the title page coincides with the date of publication printed on the copyright page immediately beneath the copyright notice. Later printings are likewise listed on the copyright page, so that reprints are easily distinguishable.

Prior to the fall of 1925, however, it is not an easy matter to distinguish first editions of our books. In many instances it has been necessary for us to check

back on text corrections to be quite sure, as at that time our title pages did not consistently list reprints of our titles. There is therefore no definite ruling one can give, although in general it is safe to say that such copies containing simply the copyright line on the copyright page are first editions.

:: *See also Little, Brown and Co.*

J. J. AUGUSTIN PUBLISHERS CORPORATION

1947 STATEMENT.—We are somewhat hesitant to give a definite statement of the method used to identify first printings of our books, however as far as we can see from our recent publications and older ones at hand, the first editions show the word Copyright and the year in the front of the book, while books with two or more editions list the different editions or reprints, respectively.

ROBERT O. BALLOU, PUBLISHER

:: *See Jonathan Cape and Robert Ballou, Inc.*

A. S. BARNES AND COMPANY, INC.

(Including Countryman Press.)

1947 STATEMENT.—First printings of our books can be identified as against subsequent printings. In some

cases we do print on the copyright page "Second printing," "Third printing," et cetera; in other cases we don't. It is really impossible for anyone to actually identify whether or not one of our books is a first edition without intimate knowledge.

M. BARROWS AND COMPANY, INC.

(Also use imprint Village Green Press.)

1947 STATEMENT.—First printings are identified in our books by these very words appearing on our copyright page. Later printings are also identified in the same manner. Our method for Village Green Press books is the same.

BEACON PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—Nothing to indicate first printing. Subsequent printings carry a note on the copyright page as follows:

First printing, June 1947
—— printing, October 1947

BEECHHURST PRESS, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—First editions of Beechhurst Press books have no identification marks on the copyright page. Subsequent printings are identified by the words "Second printing" and the date or "Third printing"

and the date and so forth. Thus the lack of identification on the copyright page would serve to identify the first printing of any of our titles.

The firm of Bernard Ackerman, Inc., became Beechhurst Press in July, 1946. There was no change in ownership and the policies were continued in effect. Thus the first editions of Ackerman books can be identified in the same way.

BEHRMAN HOUSE, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—When we reprint a book we indicate that it is the second or whatever printing. On the first edition we say nothing. In other words, if a book does not refer to any particular printing, you may rightly assume that it is the first printing of the first edition.

BINFORDS & MORT, PUBLISHERS

1947 STATEMENT.—I am afraid that you won't find any mark noting many of our second printings. This was especially true during the war when we couldn't run even one printing all with the same colored cloth for the cover. "Paul Bunyan the Work Giant" was marked with an "X" as each different printing was made. The first run of that was numbered.

Our earlier books were published under the firm name of Metropolitan Press.

H. BITTNER AND COMPANY

1947 STATEMENT.—So far, we have not published any second editions of our books.

BLACK FARM PRESS

(In 1941 combined with Press of James A. Decker, q.v.)

BLOCH PUBLISHING CO., INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—There is no special way to identify the first printings of our books, but we differentiate from the first printing by marking the second and subsequent printings to that effect on the copyright page. When a book is reprinted and revised or enlarged, mention of this is made.

THE BOBBS-MERRILL COMPANY

1928 STATEMENT.—We are not entirely consistent in our first edition attitude. Whenever we do mark a first edition the distinguishing mark is a bow and arrow at the bottom of the page on which appears the copyright line.

However, not all our first editions are marked.

1947 STATEMENT.—We are consistent in our first edition attitude. We print the words "First Edition" on the copyright page. All of our first editions are so marked.

ALBERT AND CHARLES BONI, INC.

(Now out of business.)

1937 STATEMENT.—We run a note on the copyright page of all our books indicating all subsequent printings after the first.

BONI & GAER, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—We do not put distinguishing marks in our first printings. However, all subsequent printings are marked and therefore it is safe for you to assume that one of our publications with no marks is a first printing.

BONI AND LIVERIGHT

(Became Horace Liveright, Inc., later, Liveright Publishing Corporation, q.v.)

1928 STATEMENT.—As a general rule we have no markings on the copyright page of our publications to show our first edition, although on subsequent editions we print Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth edition, etc. We have had one or two books with first edition marked on the copyright page but this is not our general practice.

BOOK PRESENTATIONS

:: *See Greystone Press.*

R. R. BOWKER CO.

1947 STATEMENT.—We have no definite system of specifically indicating first editions of our publications. First editions usually carry only the copyright notice; subsequent editions or printings usually carry information to this effect.

CHARLES T. BRANFORD CO.

1949 STATEMENT.—Our system is simple. The first printing has no particular markings, but subsequent printings are marked, e.g., "second printing" and the date.

BRENTANO'S

(Discontinued publishing in 1933.)

1928 STATEMENT.—Up to the end of 1927 all books published by this company had no edition printed on them unless they reached a second edition. This information would be printed on the back of the title. From January 1st., 1928, the words "First Printed 1928" were substituted and if the book reached a second edition the words "second impression April 1928 (or ———)."

:: *See also British section.*

BREWER AND WARREN

(Succeeded Payson and Clarke, Ltd., q.v., on January 1, 1930. Became Brewer, Warren and Putnam, Inc., q.v., in Autumn of 1931.)

BREWER, WARREN AND PUTNAM, INC.

(Succeeded Brewer and Warren in Autumn of 1931. Firm was dissolved on December 8, 1932, and publications taken over by Harcourt, Brace and Co., Inc.)

1937 STATEMENT (by the former president of the company).—We did not put the actual words "first edition" on the reverse of the title page for the first edition but when we went into the second printing we said "first printing such and such a date," "second printing such and such a date," therefore all copies of a book which do not carry such designation may be taken as being "firsts."

BRUCE PUBLISHING COMPANY

(Milwaukee, Wis.)

1947 STATEMENT.—We follow no regular rule to indicate first editions of books. In the case of trade books, we usually indicate the second and subsequent printings by an appropriate line on the copyright page giving this information.

JONATHAN CAPE AND ROBERT BALLOU, INC.

(Organized in May, 1932. Out of business at some time prior to 1937. Succeeded by Robert O. Ballou, Publisher.)

1937 STATEMENT (by Mr. Robert Ballou).—Both Jonathan Cape and Robert Ballou, Inc., and Robert O. Ballou, Publisher, made no particular attempt to distinguish first editions. The first edition usually bore a statement on the reverse of the title page just under the copyright line which read "First published 19—." But I find on checking back through some of my own publications, that this was omitted as often as used. When it was used the year only was mentioned. On subsequent editions there was usually (or always if my memory is right) a statement of the month and year in which each edition was printed. This was also directly under the copyright notice. Thus the second printing of the trade edition of "Roll Jordan Roll" has this statement under the copyright notice:

First Printing December, 1933
Second Printing January, 1934

I have no copy of the first edition of this book so I cannot tell you how it is marked, but it is probably not marked at all, having simply the copyright notice. As a matter of fact the only two books under my own name (Robert O. Ballou, Publisher) which I ever reprinted

were Julia Peterkin's "Roll, Jordan Roll," and Henry Roth's "Call It Sleep." Each of these had two editions and any copies that are not marked as second printings are firsts. Of course a number of my publications were made up of sheets imported from England and I have no way of knowing, in most cases whether these were sheets from the first edition there or not.

JONATHAN CAPE AND HARRISON SMITH, INC.

(Out of business prior to 1932. This firm divided and was succeeded by: Harrison Smith, Inc., q.v., organized in November, 1931, and Jonathan Cape and Robert Ballou, Inc., q.v., organized in May, 1932.)

1937 STATEMENT.—Although no strict rule was followed, in general it will be found that unless books are marked "Second printing," they are first editions.

CAPITOL PUBLISHING COMPANY

1947 STATEMENT.—Our books carry no marks which would distinguish the first edition from the following. The reason for that is that they are picture books for the very young and we did not deem such distinction necessary.

There is however one exception: "All About Us," the first title in a new series of books planned by us. In this case the first edition bears no particular imprint

whereas the following two editions are defined as such on the copyright page. We intend to continue this practice on the following titles of this series.

CARRICK AND EVANS, INC.

(Established 1937. Merged with Lippincott January 8, 1941.)

1948 STATEMENT.—First printings of Carrick and Evans titles were identified by placing the letter "A" directly beneath the copyright line. On subsequent printings the "A" was removed.

THE CAXTON PRINTERS, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—We do not as a rule designate our first editions by printing the words "First Printing" or "First Edition" on the back of the title page, but when we make a reprint, we give the date of the first printing and the date of each subsequent printing, on the back of the title page.

The purchaser of a Caxton book will know, then, that he is getting a first printing, unless there is information indicating that we have made more than one printing, on the back of the title page.

In the case of books such as Fisher's works, published jointly with Doubleday, Doran, the first edition may be ascertained by examining the bottom of the title page. If our name appears before the name of the co-

operating publisher, at the bottom of the title page, the edition is a Caxton first.

This procedure has been followed since the first book was published by the Caxton Printers.

CENTURY COMPANY

(Merged with D. Appleton and Co., to form D. Appleton-Century Co., Inc., q.v., on May 31, 1933.)

1928 STATEMENT.—We have no special mark showing first editions of our publications, except in the case of a few special books. We are planning, however, in the future to put each printing as made on the back of the title pages of all of our publications.

CHANTICLEER PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—First editions of our publications are marked as such on the copyright page, and subsequent editions and reprints are also marked on that page.

CHELSEA HOUSE

(Out of business.)

1937 STATEMENT.—So far as the cloth-bound book publication goes so few of the books that we have published have run into more than one edition, that we have not been faced with the necessity of marking first editions in any way.

CHILDRENS PRESS, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—The reason we did not give a statement of our method of identifying first printings is that we have not identified them in this point. We publish only children's books.

CHRISTOPHER PUBLISHING HOUSE

1947 STATEMENT.—We always state on the title page or copyright page if a book is a second or subsequent edition. All others are first editions.

THE CITADEL PRESS

1949 STATEMENT.—Our first printings are sometimes marked so, and at other times are not. However, second printings are always indicated on our original books.

EDWARD J. CLODE, INC.

(Now out of business.)

1937 STATEMENT.—There is no way in which it is possible to distinguish any of our first editions from later ones.

CLOUD, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—We distinguish the first printing only by an absence of the words "second edition," "third edition," etc., on the copyright page of the book.

CLYMER MOTORS

1947 STATEMENT.—On the Historical Motor Scrapbooks, the first edition that was printed in 1944 did not have an index, and only 1700 of these books were printed. All subsequent printings (we have printed over 150,000) are indexed.

COKESBURY PRESS

(Merged with Abingdon Press August, 1940 and became Abingdon-Cokesbury Press, q.v.)

1937 STATEMENT.—Most Cokesbury books carry an edition symbol at the bottom of the copyright page. The first edition carries a symbol "C"; second editions, the symbol "O," and subsequent editions according to the following scheme:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0
C O K E S B U R Y P

A few books in certain classifications carry no edition marks at all. Occasionally a first edition carries the words "First edition" on the copyright page but this is not our general practice.

COLLEGIATE PRESS, INC.

(Became Iowa State College Press, q.v.)

COLT PRESS

(Paterson, New Jersey.)

1947 STATEMENT.—All editions marked in fly sheets of books.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY PRESS

1928 STATEMENT.—No distinction exists in regard to first and other editions except that there is printed on the title page the date of first printing for the first editions. On succeeding editions the date is removed from the title page and the second or third printing is noted on the copyright page.

1947 STATEMENT.—The first printing of any edition is indicated by the presence of a date with the imprint on the title page. On subsequent printings the date is removed from the title page, and the information is given on the copyright page. Revised editions are so noted on the title page, and first or subsequent printings of such editions are indicated in the same way as they are indicated for the first editions.

:: *See also King's Crown Press.*

COMPASS EDITIONS

:: *See Press of James A. Decker.*

CORNELL MARITIME PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—No special method of identifying first editions. Copyright date is date of first printing. Subsequent prints so stated under copyright line.

COSMOPOLITAN BOOK COMPANY

(Out of business prior to 1937.)

1928 STATEMENT.—Up to the present time we have published only large editions of popular authors and there has been no cause to designate the first edition. We are changing our policy slightly now and it is possible that we may find it necessary to mark the editions. In this case we will probably print the words "First Edition" under the copyright notice and remove it on any later printings.

COUNTRYMAN PRESS

(Absorbed by A. S. Barnes and Company, Inc., q.v.)

PASCAL COVICI

(Became Covici, Friede, q.v.)

1928 STATEMENT.—Sometimes we print "first edition" on the reverse of the title page, and sometimes not, but invariably we print "second printing" on the second issue.

COVICI, FRIEDE, INC.

(Out of business. Publications bought by Crown Publishers.)

1937 STATEMENT.—We do not identify our first editions in any way. However, when a book goes into a second printing we record on the copyright page the date of the first printing and the date of the second printing, etc. In other words, a first edition of Covici, Friede is generally identified by the fact that the copyright page does not designate the edition.

COWARD-McCANN, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—When we first began to publish in 1928, we used to print our colophon on the copyright page of all first editions:

On second and subsequent editions we omitted the torch part of the colophon and used only the lower half.

However, we did not continue with this arrangement, so that it is impossible to be certain of our first edi-

tions. What is certain though, is that any edition appearing with the colophon without the torch is not a first.

At present our first editions bear no distinguishing marks. If a book goes into a second or third printing, a note to this effect appears on the copyright page.

CREATIVE AGE PRESS, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—Creative Age Press books which are first printings simply say "Copyright ——" with no reference to a printing of any kind. Subsequent printings, however, carry the legend on the copyright page, "Second Printing," "Third Printing," etc. Therefore, a rule of thumb which can safely be followed is: if there is no reference to a printing, it is a first; all others identify themselves.

F. S. CROFTS & CO., PUBLISHERS

(Merged with D. Appleton-Century Co., Inc., on January 2, 1948, to become D. Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., q.v.)

1947 STATEMENT.—The verso of the title page of one of our books, "Basic Spanish," will show you how we indicate the printings that are made of our books:—

COPYRIGHT, 1939, BY F. S. CROFTS & CO., INC.
First printing, April, 1939
* * * * * * * * * *
* * * * * * * * * *
Twenty-first printing, September, 1947

THOMAS Y. CROWELL COMPANY

1937 STATEMENT.—Our present practice is not to indicate in any way the first edition. Subsequent printings are so indicated.

In the absence of the words, "Second Printing," "Third Printing," etc., it can be safely assumed that without such an inscription the book is a copy of the first edition.

We began using this method about ten years ago.

1947 STATEMENT.—The statement above is still true, although of course the statement that we began using the method about ten years ago needs bringing up to date.

You might also mention that offset books carry a series of numbers from 1 to 10, at the bottom of the copyright page. Since additions cannot be made to offset plates, the lowest number is rubbed out with each reprinting. Thus the first printing will have all the numbers; the second printing will run from 2 to 10; the third printing from 3 to 10; the fourth from 4 to 10; and so on.

CROWN PUBLISHERS

1947 STATEMENT.—In most instances, we make no identification beyond numbering the various printings of each of our books.

SAMUEL CURL, INC.

(Is a continuation of Hillman-Curl, Inc., q.v. It includes the imprints Arcadia House and Mystery House.)

1947 STATEMENT.—First editions of our publications are distinguished by the lack of any printing notice on the copyright page. Following editions bear the date of the first printing, together with date of new printing, and which printing it is.

CURRENT BOOKS, INC.

:: *See A. A. Wyn, Inc.*

THE JOHN DAY CO., INC.

(Includes Asia Books; formerly John Day & Company.)

1928 STATEMENT.—This company has adopted the method of designating first editions on the copyright page with a line reading: First published, month, year. Subsequent printings are designated by a line below this reading: second printing, date, third printing, date, etc.

1937 STATEMENT.—For some time now The John Day Company has adopted the following method of distinguishing first editions: On the first printing copyright page appears only the copyright notice: Copyright, 1936, by Richard Roe, and the usual printer's imprint: Printed in the United States of America by

The John Smith Printing Company. Lately we have included a paragraph: All rights reserved, including the right to reproduce this book or portions thereof in any form. However, all other printings of the same book may be distinguished by: Second printing, Jan. 1936. Third printing, February, 1936, et cetera, with the proper month inserted.

You will notice that "John Day & Co." is no longer used; when the book is wholly owned by The John Day Company "The John Day Company, New York" appears on the title page.

The same method applied to Reynal and Hitchcock; that is, no notice of first printing appears on the first edition, but notices of second, third, and fourth printings being added as is the case. In 1935, The John Day Company was associated with Reynal and Hitchcock, and on the title page of books published under this new association you will find the imprint: "a John Day Book, Reynal and Hitchcock, New York." This method of imprinting our books is similar to The Atlantic Monthly Press and Little, Brown & Co., with which you may be familiar. On the copyright page of books put out under the joint imprint you will find on both first printing and subsequent printings the words: "Published by John Day in association with Reynal and Hitchcock." However, this has no bearing on the edition printings.

:: *See also Reynal and Hitchcock, Inc.*

1947 STATEMENT.—As of May, 1938, we ceased our relationship with Reynal and Hitchcock, and all new books published since then, and reprintings made since then of older books, have carried no mention of Reynal and Hitchcock.

Our present title pages carry: "The John Day Company, New York." Our copyright pages, on first impressions, carry the following:

> Copyright, 1947, by Richard Roe
> All rights reserved. This book, or parts thereof, must not be reproduced in any form without permission.
>
> Manufactured in the United States of America.

On books for which we control the Canadian rights, the copyright page also carries a line reading: "This book is published on the same day in the Dominion of Canada, by Longmans, Green and Company, Toronto." In most cases, this last entry does not mean that any copies of the book have been printed in Canada; Longmans, Green and Company act as selling agents for copies of our own edition.

If the copyright page has no reference to the number of the impression, the copy is from the first impression. On subsequent printings, we add "second impression," "third impression," etc.

The copyright pages of Asia Books are handled in exactly the same way as John Day books. The only

difference is that on certain Oriental books published by John Day, the line "An Asia Book" is included on the title page, the binding, and the jacket.

STEPHEN DAYE PRESS

(Became Stephen Daye Press, Inc. Bought by Frederick Ungar Publishing Co., q.v., in 1945.)

1937 STATEMENT.—We mark second editions and second and subsequent printings on the copyright page. We do not print the words "First Edition."

JAMES LADD DELKIN

1947 STATEMENT.—No mention is made of "Printing" in the First Edition. Following printings say "Second Printing," "Third Printing," "Fourth Printing"—as in the case of my "Pacific Ocean Handbook." Indications of "Revision" or "Enlargement," when necessary, are so printed.

As to my Fine Press Books—none are numbered—and *none have* or will be reprinted in the same format, hence the date will tell the first printing of the material (when and if). (Example: The Grabhorn Press does not reprint editions).

"Flavor of San Francisco" (in its four editions) is indicated only by dates—the material being revised in each issue.

THE DERRYDALE PRESS, INC.

(Went out of business in 1941.)

1937 STATEMENT.—All of our publications are limited editions. This is so stated, together with the number of copies in the edition, either at the end of the book or on the back of the title page. If a second edition of one of our books is issued, it is so noted in the limit notice.

:: *See also Windward House.*

THE DEVIN-ADAIR COMPANY

1947 STATEMENT.—All books published by us in recent years have carried the notation *second printing* on the copyright page. Otherwise it is assumed that all books are first editions.

DIAL PRESS, INC.

(Formerly Lincoln MacVeagh, The Dial Press.)

1947 STATEMENT.—Our system is to carry on the title page the year in which the edition is published and on the back of this page, merely a note as to when it was reprinted, such as is done by most publishers.

DIDIER, PUBLISHERS

1947 STATEMENT.—With our own publications second and subsequent printings are indicated as such in the front matter of the book.

THE DIETZ PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—Some of our earlier books contained a statement on the copyright page, "first edition." Other first editions of our books have not been imprinted "first edition." However, on all subsequent editions we use the imprint "second printing" or "second edition."

In other words all of the first editions from this press may be identified by the imprint "first edition" or by no specific edition imprint.

DIRIGO EDITIONS

:: *See Falmouth Publishing House.*

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—We have never made a practice of labelling our books as first editions or second editions, etc., in fact, to our mind an edition is not the same thing as a printing. The first seems to us to denote some change in the contents of a book while the second is simply the number of times the book has been put to press. While we do not label our books First Edition or First Printing, we do, as soon as a second printing is ordered, add a notice on the copyright page giving the date of the publication of the book and the date of the second printing. If other printings follow, a third, etc., up to sometimes as many as fifteen, we add the date of

each subsequent printing as it is ordered. This has been our practice up to the present time, and has been in use at least since 1925.

M. A. DONOHUE & COMPANY

1947 STATEMENT.—We have never made it a practice to mark our first editions and are not now doing so. Sometimes there is a little difference between the first and second editions but we have no general rule to follow. Ordinarily we print from plates and all editions are the same. Our lines today consist primarily of children's books and for that reason we operate as we do.

GEORGE H. DORAN & CO.

(Merged with Doubleday, Page, as Doubleday, Doran & Co., q.v., on December 30th, 1927.)

1928 STATEMENT.—The sign of a first edition of a Doran book is a small round colophon in which the initials "G H D" appear and which is always placed directly beneath the copyright line.

Occasionally the colophon is omitted, in which case the words *"First Printing"* always appear.

DORRANCE & COMPANY, INC.

1937 STATEMENT.—As a usual thing, First editions are not indicated as such other than by a line giving copy-

right and year, but when other editions are got out, full information is given. Take for example, the volume "Record Flights." On the Second Edition we had "Copyright 1928. First printing March—Second Printing March." In a special limited Edition of this book there was printed "In a limited Edition of five hundred copies, of which this is No. —." In the future, in the case of unusual books and rare books, we expect to print "First Edition" on the First edition. This method has been in use since 1920.

1947 STATEMENT.—As a usual thing First Editions are not indicated as such other than by a line giving copyright and year, but when other editions follow, full information is given. For example, a Third Edition would be indicated as follows:

Copyright 1947
First Printing March
Second Printing May
Third Printing June

on the copyright page. If the year of copyright only appears, then we consider the book a First Edition book.

DOUBLEDAY & CO., INC.

(Formerly Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., q.v.)

1947 STATEMENT.—Our method of indicating first editions is the printing of the words "first edition" be-

neath the copyright notice which backs up the title page.

Unfortunately there is no record of the date on which we began to follow this plan. It was many years ago.

DOUBLEDAY, DORAN & CO., INC.

(Changed name to Doubleday & Co., Inc., q.v., December 31, 1945.)

1928 STATEMENT.—We always plan to indicate right under the copyright line on the first printing the fact that the book is the first edition.

1937 STATEMENT.—Our method of indicating first editions is the printing of the words "first edition" beneath the copyright notice which backs up the title page.

Unfortunately there is no record of the date on which we began to follow this plan. It was many years ago.

DOUBLEDAY, PAGE & CO.

(Merged with George H. Doran & Co. as Doubleday, Doran & Co., Inc., q.v., on December 30, 1927.)

1928 STATEMENT.—Our method of indicating first editions is the printing of the words "first edition" beneath the copyright notice which backs up the title page.

MAXWELL DROKE, PUBLISHER

1947 STATEMENT.—On an initial printing of a book we make no particular identification beyond the customary copyright data. As subsequent printings are ordered, these are indicated directly beneath the copyright notice.

Where a revision of any consequence in any of our backlog texts is made, this is treated as a new edition and is noted below the copyright material.

DUELL, SLOAN AND PEARCE, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—We have not been altogether consistent in our method of indicating editions of our books. In general it is our practice to indicate first impressions of trade books by words "First Edition," or by Roman numeral "I" on reverse of title page. In subsequent printings these are replaced by "Second Printing" or numeral "II" respectively, or in cases where texts are revised by "Second Edition." In case of a book published in another country prior to, or simultaneously with our edition, we use line "First American Edition" to indicate this fact.

DUFFIELD & CO.

(Became Duffield & Green, now out of business. Publications purchased by Dodd, Mead & Co., in April, 1934.)

1928 STATEMENT.—We designate our first editions by

printing the copyright date on the reverse of title page. Occasionally we insert the phrase "First edition printed such and such a date," in cases where the first edition is assumed to be important.

DUKE UNIVERSITY PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—The Duke University Press is a small organization devoted almost wholly to the publication of the results of scholarly research for a limited audience, largely academic. Consequently our editions are small, and we print from type rather than plates. Any book of ours is likely to be a first edition, though it may be a second or third impression. If there are no corrections, often there is no way to tell which impression a particular book comes from. If there have been corrections, a note of this, and of the impression, is to be found on the copyright page. If a demand for a book continues after the type has been melted, we use a photo-offset process to reprint. Here a good eye for type is the only way to tell such a reprint from the original.

DUNSTER HOUSE BOOKSHOP

(*Out of business as publishers.*)

1928 STATEMENT.—Our own publications have always had the date in the First edition on the title page. This is the method used by Houghton Mifflin Company.

OLIVER DURRELL, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—Unless the copyright page bears a notice of the second or additional printings, the book is a first edition.

E. P. DUTTON & CO., INC.

1928 STATEMENT.—Unfortunately we have no definite scheme for identifying First Editions. Recently a copyright notice behind a title page, on which nothing occurs but that, is an indication it is a first, because when we begin the second printing we mark it on the back.

1947 STATEMENT.—Since 1929 we use the words "first edition" immediately below our copyright notice for all such books. If the book is reprinted a notice is substituted on the copyright that this is the second or third printing as the case may be.

ELLIOT PUBLISHING CO.

(No information received. Not known at latest published address in March 1949.)

ELM TREE PRESS

:: *See William Edwin Rudge.*

EQUINOX COOPERATIVE PRESS, INC.

(*Out of business.*)

1937 STATEMENT.—Most of our previous books have been limited editions, and there was therefore only one printing. The only book on which we have had a second printing is "Imperial Hearst," by Ferdinand Lundberg. All subsequent editions carry a line to that effect on the copyright page.

THE ESSEX INSTITUTE

1947 STATEMENT.—It is very unusual for our publications to run to more than one edition and we have not designated the first in any case except by the date. We have designated second editions as such on the title page.

FAIRCHILD PUBLICATIONS

1947 STATEMENT.—We are publishers of semi-technical or business books and have no particular way of designating first printings. Obviously second or revised printings are so noted and in this way at least we do have a key to first editions by the process of elimination.

FALMOUTH PUBLISHING HOUSE, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—We would distinguish a first edition from subsequent editions by stating so, most always on the back of the title page. We would say either 2d edition, etc. or 2d printing, etc.

However, of the 75 or so titles we have published all are first editions except "The Umbrella Bird." The same would hold true of the Dirigo Editions and Triad Editions. Wherever they are found they are first editions.

We do mostly small editions. In the future, however, we will be publishing on a larger scale.

FARRAR AND RINEHART, INC.

(Became Rinehart and Co., Inc., q.v., on January 1st, 1946.)

1937 STATEMENT.—Farrar & Rinehart first editions can be identified by the small oval colophon, forming the letters F and R, which appears immediately above the copyright line in all first editions of our books.

FARRAR, STRAUS AND COMPANY, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—If our colophon appears on the copyright page it is a first edition. It will be dropped for subsequent editions; which in most cases can also be identified because the printings are indicated.

FREDERICK FELL, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—We identify the first printings of our books by inserting on the copyright page the phrase "First Printing, month, year." Subsequent printings are differentiated by using the phrase "Second Printing, month, year," etc.

FINE ARTS PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—So far I have not used any method except date on title page, as "Fine Arts Press 1930" etc. I have published 23 books to date and never reprinted any. I am about to break over, however, as I am reprinting "Shadows of Old Saddleback." So all of my books have been one printing only. The press was established in 1930.

FIRESIDE PRESS, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—Fireside Press has a very limited list, and in the past we have done nothing to indicate first editions. In the future, however, I believe we will put a first edition line on the copyright page.

L. B. FISCHER PUBLISHING CORPORATION

(Out of business.)

:: *See A. A. Wyn.*

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY PRESS

(Publications acquired by Declan X. McMullen Co., q.v.)

FOUR SEAS COMPANY

(Out of business before 1937, see Bruce Humphries, Inc.)

WILFRED FUNK, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—First printings of books published by Wilfred Funk, Inc., carry the usual copyright line on the page following the title. When subsequent printings are issued we add the information to the copyright page, so—

First Printing, April 1945
Second Printing, May 1945

—the bottom line always designating the latest printing.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY

1947 STATEMENT.—In February 1929 we published the first book in which we used the following line, under the copyright notice, to designate a first edition:

First published—February, 1929.

A reprint of the same edition would be distinguished by a line beneath the above line such as:

Reprinted—March, 1929.

A new edition would be designated by a line such as:

Second Edition—April, 1930.

A book might then bear under the copyright notice,

First published—February, 1929
Reprinted—March, 1929
Second Edition—April, 1930.

LEE FURMAN, INC.

(*Out of business. Bought by Citadel Press.*)

1937 STATEMENT.—We make no particular attempt to distinguish first editions from subsequent printings.

SAML. GABRIEL SONS & COMPANY

1947 STATEMENT.—We make no differentiation, except for certain sheets that are kept in our files. We find no need in publications such as ours (some of which have little or no text) to identify first editions from subsequent editions.

GENTRY PRESS

(*Out of business.*)

1947 STATEMENT.—We never reprinted any of our books when our press was alive, so they are all first editions.

GLADE HOUSE, PUBLISHERS

1947 STATEMENT.—First editions are so marked on the copyright page, which follows or precedes the title page, depending on the design of the book. Subsequent printings are similarly identified.

GREENBERG, PUBLISHER, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—We do not designate first editions in any special way. But all later editions bear a notice to that effect.

THE GRESHAM PRESS, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—Second, third, etc. printings are so designated beneath copyright notice, the first not being identified.

GREYSTONE PRESS

(Established 1936. Ceased publishing 1942. Bought by Book Presentations in 1943; operated in the direct mail field until August, 1947 when the Greystone Press imprint was again used for trade books.)

1947 STATEMENT (by one of the editors of the original Greystone Press).—First printings of all Greystone Press books published before 1942 have the words "First Printing" on the back of the title page, or else they have no reference at all to printings, which means that they are 1st. editions. In that case, subsequent

printings would say "first printing such and such a date, reprinted such and such a date." In general, however, first printings actually say so.

1947 STATEMENT (by one of the editors of the new Greystone Press).—As far as I can discover, there is no system used to identify printings on the current Greystone and Book Presentations titles.

THE JOHNNY GRUELLE COMPANY

1947 STATEMENT.—There is no way of surely identifying the first printings of "Raggedy Ann" books.

The first title, "Raggedy Ann Stories," was published by P. F. Volland and Co., Chicago in 1918 and the first printing was 5,000 copies with no mark designating them as the first printing. Public acceptance of this material was such that we simply put edition after edition on the press and continued to add titles to the series, each of which enjoyed unprecedented popularity. About five years after the start we began running such lines on the copyright page as, Fifty-six Printing, etc. This, however, meant little because the size of the various printings ranged from five to fifty thousand copies.

Under the circumstances, I think it can only be said that there is no way of being sure in this matter.

RALPH T. HALE AND CO.

(Succeeded by Charles T. Branford Co., q.v.)

HALE, CUSHMAN & FLINT, INC.

(Bought in 1942 by Ralph T. Hale and Co. which was in turn succeeded by Charles T. Branford Co., q.v.)

1937 STATEMENT.—In books published by us we give on the copyright page the information as to the edition or printing.

THE HAMPSHIRE BOOKSHOP, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—In the last thirty years we have published about twenty books with printings not over one thousand copies. If the designation "second edition" does not appear on the reverse of the title page, it is a first printing.

HARCOURT, BRACE AND CO., INC.

1928 STATEMENT.—We have not been following any fast rule for indicating first editions. On all books for which we think there may be some demand, we indicate the first edition by placing a small figure 1 on the copyright page under our copyright notice, or by putting on a line "Published" and then the date. Subsequent editions have either a number 2 on them or a line "Second Printing," and then the date.

1947 STATEMENT.—In general it is the practice of Harcourt, Brace & Company to indicate the first impression of their general trade books by the words

"first edition" on the copyright page underneath the copyright notice. In cases where the book has been first published in another country, the words "first American edition" or "first printing" are substituted. Previous to about 1930, first editions were generally indicated by placing a small figure 1 underneath the copyright notice, or by putting on a line "Published" and then the date.

:: *See also 1948 Statement from Reynal and Hitchcock.*

HARPER & BROTHERS

1947 STATEMENT.—It is our custom to print on the copyright page of all first editions the two words "First Edition." These are removed from the plate on all subsequent printings.

In addition to these you will find on our copyright page two key letters beneath the copyright. These give the month and year when the edition was printed. The key letters can be read by referring to the following chart:

Harper & Brothers Key to Editions on Copyright Page

Months

A—January	G—July
B—February	H—August
C—March	I—September
D—April	K—October
E—May	L—November
F—June	M—December

Harper & Brothers Key to Editions
on Copyright Page (Continued)

Years

M—1912	F—1931
N—1913	G—1932
O—1914	H—1933
P—1915	I—1934
Q—1916	K—1935
R—1917	L—1936
S—1918	M—1937
T—1919	N—1938
U—1920	O—1939
V—1921	P—1940
W—1922	Q—1941
X—1923	R—1942
Y—1924	S—1943
Z—1925	T—1944
A—1926	U—1945
B—1927	V—1946
C—1928	W—1947
D—1929	X—1948
E—1930	Y—1949

The use of key letters on copyright pages began in 1912. The use of the words "First Edition" began a number of years later, so that there are early copies of books by Harpers in the area between 1912 and perhaps 1920 or thereabouts (unfortunately the date is not a matter of record) which have the key letters but which do not have the words "First Edition." This is of course important.

:: *See also British section.*

HARRISON-HILTON BOOKS, INC.

(In 1940 changed name to Smith and Durrell, which in 1947 became Oliver Durrell, Inc., q.v.)

HARTSDALE HOUSE, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—We have made no attempt to distinguish first printings from later printings of any books which we publish.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

1937 STATEMENT.—We have no distinguishing mark which signifies that a book is a first edition. As a general thing, we put second, third, fourth impression, etc., on the reverse of the title page whenever we make new printings.

1947 STATEMENT.—May we say that a statement made some years ago still applies. Our books are not labeled "first edition," but if a second or later edition has been published this is stated below the copyright notice on the reverse of the title page.

HASTINGS HOUSE

1947 STATEMENT.—Our books are printed by three different processes, letterpress, gravure and offset. First editions of letterpress books can be identified by the

lack of any other printing notices. On both the gravure and offset books this method of marking subsequent printings is quite difficult and therefore is not done. The printing notice is frequently carried on the dust jacket of the book. This, however, is done more for the convenience of the bookseller than for the aid of the book collector.

HAWTHORN HOUSE

(No longer in operation.)

1947 STATEMENT.—Perhaps to the despair of the bibliographer, Hawthorn House had no orderly plan for identifying First Editions. Publishing activities of the press were always on a small scale, and often in limited editions. The problem of what to do about repeated printings was not a very live one!

In one instance a practice was used that might confuse bibliographers. When we published "Notes on the Care & Cataloguing of Old Maps" by Lloyd A. Brown, in 1940, it was apparent that production could not be completed until nearly the turn of the year. Accordingly, when the sheet that included the title page was run through the press, only 100 copies were run off with the date *1940* on the title page, and the press then stopped and the date for the remaining sheets changed to 1941,—the humdrum effort of a publisher to make his wares appear as fresh as possible.

CHESTER R. HECK, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—Generally we don't have any identifying marks of first printings unless we definitely indicate on the copyright page "Second," "Third" and the like. On books that have a collector's appeal we would use a symbol of some sort.

HELLMAN, WILLIAMS AND COMPANY

1947 STATEMENT.—Herewith, our method of distinguishing between first editions and subsequent printings:

1. Identification, if any, is on the copyright page.

2. Actually, we have two "first" editions. The first edition proper is marked "First Pre-publication Printing." This edition may be followed by a second or third pre-publication printing. The "first" edition after pre-publication printings is unmarked unless the book was originally published in a foreign country, in which case the words "American Edition" will be found on the copyright page.

3. Subsequent printings are known as "Second Edition," "Third Edition," etc.

RAE D. HENKLE CO., INC.

(Established 1927. Became The Henkle-Yewdale House, q.v., in the first part of 1936.)

THE HENKLE-YEWDALE HOUSE, INC.

(Succeeded Rae D. Henkle Co., Inc. in 1936. Now out of business.)

1937 STATEMENT.—As to our method of marking first editions, we omit any edition reference on the first printing and on the reverse of the title page note the first, second and other printings in subsequent editions. It has been in continuous use since 1928.

HILLMAN-CURL, INC.

(Including Arcadia House and William Godwin as additional imprints. Hillman-Curl was succeeded by Samuel Curl, Inc., q.v.)

1937 STATEMENT.—First editions of our publications are distinguished by the lack of any printing notice on the copyright page. Following editions bear the date of the first printing, together with the date of new printing, and which printing it is.

HOLIDAY HOUSE, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—We have had no particular system, consistently followed in the past. We now plan to use the words "second printing" on the copyright pages, above or below the copyright line, for the next printings (second printings), and to number each subsequent printing.

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY, INC.

1937 STATEMENT.—We have never had a definite method of indicating a first edition in our books. Ordinarily, under the copyright line, we insert the dates of the printings so that any book which bears a single date is probably a first edition. In some cases, however, where we know there is to be only one printing, no date is inserted. Also, when sheets are imported from Europe, no special notation is made.

1947 STATEMENT.—Prior to 1945 we never used a definite method of indicating a first edition in our books. Up to that time it was our general practice to insert the date of printing under the copyright notice and a book bearing but one date line of printing was usually a first edition. In some cases, however, when we knew that only one printing was to be made, the date line was omitted. Also, no date line appeared in books bound from sheets that had been printed abroad. Since 1945 it has been our custom to insert the words "first printing," or similar language, and first editions may be so recognized—with the exception of foreign sheets as mentioned above.

THE HORN BOOK MAGAZINE

1947 STATEMENT.—We follow the plan of making a statement on one of the back fly leaves of our books, such as that given here, to note our first editions:

ILLUSTRATORS OF CHILDREN'S BOOKS

This book issued in a first edition of 5,000 copies, etc.

Such a note together with the year of publication on the title page gives the necessary data.

On the third edition of "Books, Children and Men" we have given on the back fly leaf publication dates, size of editions for each printing.

On our books, too, we always give all typographical information and wish all other publishers would do so.

HOUGHTON MIFFLIN COMPANY

1947 STATEMENT.—We endeavor to make a clear distinction between "edition" and "printing."

It is our general custom to place the date on the title page of the first printing of all of our books and to drop this date on all subsequent printings. There have been cases when for special reasons this rule has not been followed, but the custom as far as this House is concerned is almost invariable.

When a new edition—meaning a revision on which new copyright is taken—is printed, the same procedure is followed: that is, the date appears on the first printing of the new edition and is omitted from the second and subsequent printings.

The copyright page after the first printing sometimes bears the legend "second impression," "third impression," "fourth impression," etc. This, however, is not the general practice.

There are very likely instances where the date has

not been removed from the title, after the first printing, and therefore it would not be an infallible rule to look for a date on the title page, but you may be sure that if the date is omitted, it is not a first edition.

We are sorry that we can't tell you just when the custom of omitting the date from the title page of later impressions of the book was instituted. It was a good many years ago. Our best impression is that it was about 1891.

HOWELL, SOSKIN, PUBLISHERS, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—Unless books are specifically designated as second or third printings, our editions may be regarded as first editions.

B. W. HUEBSCH, INC.

(Merged in August, 1925 with the Viking Press, to become the Viking Press, Inc., q.v.)

BRUCE HUMPHRIES, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—Books published by Bruce Humphries, Inc., if limited editions, contain a colophon giving the details of the edition, and when these books are reissued the colophon is dropped. Other books generally contain no special marking in the first edition, but second printings are almost invariably so marked on the copyright page.

Bruce Humphries, Inc., took over many, but not all, of the publications of the Four Seas Company in

1930. In books published by the Four Seas Company there was apparently no uniform system for indicating first editions, but generally first editions were not marked, but second printings were so marked on the copyright page.

HENRY E. HUNTINGTON LIBRARY AND ART GALLERY

1947 STATEMENT.—We do not identify the first printings of our books. A second printing is called either "second printing" or "second impression." If there are revisions it is called "second edition," "third edition," etc.

The books published by the Friends of the Huntington Library as souvenirs for the members, and some of which we have for sale, have a note to the effect that "This edition consists of 1000 copies specially printed for the Friends of the Huntington Library. This copy is No. —" and the copies which go to Friends are numbered by hand; those for sale are not numbered.

The Library published books beginning in 1929 in coöperation with the Harvard University Press; since 1936 it has published its own books.

THE HYPERION PRESS, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—In all our books we indicate on the colophon page the date of our first publication. In case of re-prints, we indicate also the date of the re-prints.

THE IOWA STATE COLLEGE PRESS

(Formerly Collegiate Press, Inc.)

1947 STATEMENT.—When we publish a first edition, we merely list the date of publication and date of copyright in the copyright notice.

When the book is reprinted with little or no revision, we may or may not specify that it is a "second printing."

When the book is revised sufficiently that it can be called a new edition, we label it "Second edition," or "Third edition," etc.

ISLAND PRESS COOPERATIVE, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—Island Press Cooperative, Inc., is the same as Island Workshop Press. We merely dropped the Workshop from our name because the name was too long and unwieldy, and we had long ago outgrown the Workshop aspect, and were concentrating primarily on book publishing.

In regard to first printings, we have no special way of indicating them other than the fact that they carry no printing notice whatsoever. In other words, when we print a second or third edition, this fact is noted on the copyright page, but when we print a first edition, no mention is made to single it out as a first edition. This sounds pretty involved but in practice it is very simple.

ITASCA PRESS

:: *See Webb Publishing Co.*

JEFFERSON HOUSE

1947 STATEMENT.—First printings of our books carry only the copyright notice, except in a few instances the line "FIRST PRINTING (month, year)" below the copyright notice.

All subsequent printings are marked "SECOND PRINTING, THIRD PRINTING, FOURTH PRINTING," as the case may be, and any new editions of the book are clearly marked. A distinction should be made between an edition and a printing, an edition always having some material change in either the text or format of the publication.

THE JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY OF AMERICA

1947 STATEMENT.—The first printings of our books contain the year in which the book was published on the title page, and on the copyright page the same information. Subsequent editions carry the year in which the book was reprinted on the title page, and on the copyright page, we state whatever printing it is plus the date.

THE JOHNS HOPKINS PRESS

1937 STATEMENT.—We seldom publish but one edition of the work, endeavoring to estimate the number of copies that will be required for some time in the future. There have been, however, several instances in which another edition was published and these are indicated as a second edition or a second impression. The latter reference is used if no change is made from the original edition.

1947 STATEMENT.—When it is not so stated in the description of the book, it is considered as the first edition or printing. We mention it if a second printing is made.

MARSHALL JONES COMPANY

1928 STATEMENT.—It is our custom to print on the copyright page the date of printing, i.e., "Printed April 1927," but we do not always do this. When we reprint we usually put on the date just below the other.

1947 STATEMENT.—Since our practice has changed somewhat since the first edition of your book appeared, I think it would be best to substitute the following:

We make a practice of giving the date of the second and subsequent printings or editions on the copyright page. In nearly all cases, if the copyright date alone appears, the book is of the first printing. The words FIRST EDITION on the copyright page, although we

do not always use them, invariably designate the first printing.

KALMBACH PUBLISHING COMPANY

1947 STATEMENT.—Most of our books are marked with "second edition," "third edition," etc. These are on the title page or the page following it when the book is not a first edition. Some books have gone into a second printing without making any such mark; however, the only changes between the first and second printing, if any, would have been minor typographical errors. We would have no way ourselves of knowing which of these were from the first printing without having to go over the book word by word to find where such errors might have been. Most of our books have gone into printings of about 3,000 on the first edition with no additional printing until the second edition of another 3,000 is made.

CLAUDE KENDALL, INC.

(Out of business.)

1937 STATEMENT.—It is our custom to identify first editions by printing the legend "First Printing" on the copyright page.

CLAUDE KENDALL & WILLOUGHBY SHARP, INC.

:: *See Claude Kendall, Inc.*

KENNEDY BROTHERS

:: *See Yachting.*

ALFRED H. KING, INC.

(*Acquired by Julian Messner, Inc., q.v.*)

KING'S CROWN PRESS

(*A Division of Columbia University Press.*)

1947 STATEMENT.—The King's Crown Press identifies its first printing by the date at the foot of the title page; on subsequent printings that date is removed and on the title page verso the dates of the various printings are given in chronological order.

H. C. KINSEY & COMPANY, INC.

(*Bought by G. P. Putnams Sons in 1943.*)

1937 STATEMENT.—Our system is very simple—if there is no printing date under the copyright notice then that is the first edition. The second printing is always indicated by a line giving the date and all subsequent editions in the same way:

First Edition—November 1935
Second Edition—December, etc.

The Mary Pickford books were the only exception to this rule and we included "First Edition" on the

copyright page of the small first order for "Why Not Try God."

ALFRED A. KNOPF, INC.

1928 STATEMENT.—It is our practice to indicate on the copyright page with a line thus: "Second Printing, Third Printing," etc. This note does not appear on the first edition.

1937 STATEMENT.—Up until 3½ or 4 years ago, the first editions of our books bore no note on the copyright page. When a book was reprinted, however, a notice of the printing was added to the copyright page. If a book was reprinted before publication date a note reading "First and second printings before publication" was added to the copyright page and this indicated that the particular book belonged to the second printing.

About 3½ or 4 years ago, however, we changed our practice only in the matter of first printings. On the copyright page of any one of our books issued since then we carry the note "First Edition" or "First American Edition." The latter term is used only where the English edition precedes or is simultaneously published with ours.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our present practice is to print on the copyright page of the first printing of any book we publish either the words "first American edition" or "first edition." We use "first American edition" in the

case of a book which has already been published abroad, whether in English or another language.

:: *See also British section.*

A. KROCH AND SON, PUBLISHERS

1947 STATEMENT.—We usually indicate the second edition of our publications under the copyright notice.

LANE PUBLISHING CO.

1947 STATEMENT.—If first printing, this fact and date of same is stated on back of title page, i.e.,

FIRST PRINTING, JULY, 1947

The same is true for subsequent printings, i.e.,

TENTH PRINTING, OCTOBER, 1947

If a revised and/or enlarged edition, this fact is so stated, i.e.,

FIRST EDITION, 14 printings
REVISED (and/or enlarged) EDITION,
FIRST PRINTING, JANUARY, 1947

LANTERN PRESS, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—First printings are not identified in any way, but subsequent printings are identified with the month and year of printing.

Thus if no notation appears on the copyright page

of our books, the reader will know that it is a First Printing.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

1937 STATEMENT.—Since about 1925 we have been putting First Edition on the copyright page of our important books.* Before that, and at present on general works, including fiction, we have not indicated the first edition, but we indicate all *subsequent* printings by placing on the bastard title or the copyright page the words "Second Impression" and so on.

Twenty years or so ago (i.e., before statement was made in 1928) it used to be the habit, we think, of most publishers to date the first edition of Fall books the following year, so that for instance a book might bear the date 1901 when it was copyrighted and first published in the Fall of 1900.

1947 STATEMENT.—We now put the words First Edition on the copyright page of all of our trade publications and we still indicate all subsequent printings by using the words Second Impression, etc.

:: *See also British section.*

LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY

1928 STATEMENT.—With few exceptions we make no attempt to designate first editions.

* Stated in 1928 to be only such as "Hawkers and Walkers," "The Practical Series," etc.

Where we have brought out limited editions as well as trade editions of the same book we have sometimes indicated the first trade edition.

1947 STATEMENT.—A Little, Brown or Atlantic Monthly Press first edition can for the most part be identified by a single line on the copyright page giving the month and year of first publication. Each new printing of a book carries an additional line on the title page also giving the month and year.

:: *See also Atlantic Monthly Press, Inc.*

HORACE LIVERIGHT, INC.

(Became Liveright Publishing Corporation, q.v.)

LIVERIGHT PUBLISHING CORPORATION

1947 STATEMENT.—As a general rule we have no marking on the copyright page of our publications to show our first edition, although on subsequent editions we print Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth edition, etc. We have had one or two books with first edition marked on the copyright page but this is not our general practice.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO.

1928 STATEMENT.—At the present time we are printing "First Edition" on the reverse of the title page of our general literary works.

To distinguish between first editions and others of those books printed previous to the adoption of the present method, one may compare the date used on the title page with that of the copyright date to appear. If the date appearing at the foot of the title page and that of the copyright are the same, the volume is a first edition.

1947 STATEMENT.—We are identifying "First Editions" by printing the words "First Edition" on the reverse of the title page of all works printed in the U.S.A.

In the case of a reprint, we give a notation of the month and year in which the first edition was published and the month and year of each reprint.

In case of a "Revised Edition" (where there have been major changes made in the text of a new printing) we indicate that it is a new edition and not merely a reprint.

:: *See also British section.*

LORING & MUSSEY, INC.

(Became Barrows Mussey, Inc., and is now out of business.)

1937 STATEMENT.—We have not followed a consistent practice in regard to first printings. One or two of our books contain the words "First Edition" with the printer's colophon. In general we would probably print "Second printing" on the copyright page when reprinting a book.

The name of this firm will very shortly be changed to Barrows Mussey, Inc.

LOTHROP, LEE & SHEPARD CO., INC.

1948 STATEMENT.—First editions published by our company have no markings. Subsequent editions are marked with the proper edition number on the copyright page.

JOHN W. LUCE & COMPANY

(Merged with Manthorne and Burak.)

1937 STATEMENT.—We have never made a practice of specifically designating the different editions of the works of our authors. Had we done so with the books of Mencken, Lord Dunsany, Synge and certain of Wilde's work which we published for the first time, it would have been a distinct convenience. In the case of "George Bernard Shaw; his Plays" by Mencken, which was his first published book, we made but one printing. His other books ran into a number of editions which we can identify but which would not be easily recognized by a casual collector. The same holds true of other authors, though there was but one printing in separate form of the complete "A Florentine Tragedy" by Wilde and one printing of "Pan and Desespoir," previously unpublished poems by the same author.

ROBERT M. McBRIDE & COMPANY

1937 STATEMENT.—Our designation of the first edition is usually the line reading either First Published April 1927 or Published April 1927. This line is retained in all subsequent editions but the number of the printing is added below it in the second line such as Second Printing, June 1927, changed on the next printing to Third Printing, etc.

Our practice, of course, in the past has not been uniformly thus, but we are among the few houses which have consistently printed the number of the edition on the back of the title page.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our designation of the first edition is the line stating First Edition. The date of the first edition, of course, appears above this designation in the copyright notice. In the case of second and subsequent printings, we use the line Second Printing, March 1948. You can see from this that only those volumes that are actually first editions carry the designation of first editions. All following editions are marked with the number of the printing.

THE MACAULAY COMPANY

(Out of business. Publications issued through 1939 bought by Citadel Press, q.v.)

1937 STATEMENT.—We have not been marking our first editions in any particular way. Usually, when

second and further editions are issued of the same title, they are so marked.

DAVID McKAY COMPANY

1947 STATEMENT.—There isn't any way you could identify the first editions of our books.

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY

1937 STATEMENT.—On the reverse of the title page of our books, just below the copyright notice always appears a notice to the following effect: "Set up and electrotyped. Published ————" or "Set up and printed. Published ————" Usually any reprintings or new editions are listed below. If there are no such reprintings or new editions listed and if the date above our imprint on the title page and the publishing date as given above coincide, the book is a first edition. In cases where the reprintings are listed on the back of the title page, a comparison of this imprint date and the publishing date is usually sufficient to identify the book.

From now on (April 24, 1936), however, we propose to place the words "First Printing" under the copyright of all trade books which we print here in America, these words to be deleted with the second printing.

We are unable to tell you just when we used our present method of identifying first printings. In checking up renewal of copyright notices, we find that

books reprinted since 1894 as a rule had their imprint date corrected with each printing, but the words "Reprinted," etc., do not always appear.

1947 STATEMENT.—The Macmillan practice concerning the edition notice has now changed and we no longer include a statement to the following effect: "Set up and electrotyped. Published ————" or "Set up and printed. Published ————"

The words *first printing* always appear on the back of the title page of a first edition. Should the book go into a second edition either the word *second* is substituted for *first* or the statement *second printing* listed below *first printing*.

:: *See also British section.*

THE DECLAN X. McMULLEN COMPANY, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—Only two of our books have gone into second printings. As a temporary measure we have indicated this fact on the jacket.

Should our later publications go into additional printings, and we expect that they will, we shall probably include the fact on the copyright page. No decision has been made as yet, however, on this point.

Several books published in England, to which we have the American rights and which have been issued under our imprint, announce this fact also only on the jacket.

WAYNE L. McNAUGHTON, PUBLISHER

1947 STATEMENT.—We use three figures separated by periods, thus: 1.1.1. The first designates the stock number of the title, the second the edition, and the third, the printing. 10.2.4, for instance, would mean title #10, second edition, and 4th. printing of the 2d. edition.

MACRAE SMITH COMPANY

1947 STATEMENT.—Prior to 1930, the copyright page of our books contained only the copyright notice. Subsequent printings were identified with the number of the printing and occasionally the date. Since 1930 the copyright page has contained either of the following to indicate a first edition: "First Edition" or "First Printing."

LINCOLN MACVEAGH

:: *See Dial Press, Inc.*

MACY-MASIUS

(*Combined with Vanguard Press, q.v.*)

1928 STATEMENT.—On the page backing the title page, we place invariably this legend on the first editions of our books:

Published (with the date of publication).

We don't refer to further printings as editions, since they obviously aren't in the true sense of the word. But we list the date of each further printing within the first edition. We call a printing a second edition only if there is something different in it from the first.

MANTHORNE AND BURAK

(No reply received to inquiries.)

MARGENT PRESS

:: *See Richard R. Smith.*

JULIAN MESSNER, INC.

1937 STATEMENT.—We have, up to now, made no differentiation between our first and subsequent editions of books other than the conventional copyright page revision.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our first editions bear only the copyright date; subsequent editions bear the further legend of second printing, third printing, etc. as the case may be. This appears on the copyright page.

METROPOLITAN PRESS

:: *See Binfords & Mort, Publishers.*

MIDLAND HOUSE

:: *See Webb Publishing Co.*

THE MILITARY SERVICE PUBLISHING CO.

1947 STATEMENT.—All of the books which we print are marked either with the edition number in the case of texts, or with the number of printings.

M. S. MILL CO., INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—The method the M. S. Mill Company uses to identify first printings of its books is actually by omission of any reference to the edition on the copyright page. Subsequent editions will indicate the number of the edition and date of publication, so therefore a book not having this information on the copyright page can be assumed to be one of the first printing.

MINTON, BALCH & CO.

1947 STATEMENT.—All first editions of our books contain the date on the title page and the copyright date following. Subsequent printings are indicated by the words (under the copyright notice) "second printing" with the month and year in which this printing is made.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—We only publish one edition.

THE MODERN PILGRIM PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—The Modern Pilgrim Press publishes primarily pamphlet guides to Cape Cod, and probably has very little material that would be of interest to first edition collectors. Our "Modern Pilgrim's Guide to Provincetown," "Modern Pilgrim's Bayshore Guide," and "Modern Pilgrim's Oceanside Guide," did not differentiate between first and subsequent editions. However, first editions of these guides could be spotted by the fact that they carried no illustrations other than linoleum initial pieces by Saul Yalkert. Subsequent editions carried photographic illustrations, or yellow overprinting on the initial spots. Our "Cape Cod Pilot," by Jeremiah Digges (American Guide Series), carries only our own imprint on the first edition, whereas subsequent editions were brought out under the joint imprint of the Modern Pilgrim Press and the Viking Press. Our "Vittles for the Captain," a pamphlet cook book, does not differentiate between the first and subsequent editions. However, the paper covers on the first edition were varnished, while the second edition has unvarnished covers.

MOODY PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—We do not follow a definite plan of marking the various editions of the books we publish. Only on a few of our books are we indicating

whether it is first, second or a subsequent edition. This is a matter which we are studying.

WILLIAM MORROW AND CO., INC.

1937 STATEMENT.—The first printing of our books either carry on the page following the title page the line

FIRST PRINTING ——

or in some instances merely the copyright notice without anything further.

Subsequent printings are always designated as

SECOND PRINTING OR THIRD PRINTING

as the case may be.

A new edition of the book is also clearly marked.

You will note that we distinguish between edition and printing. An edition with us is where some material change has been made in the copy or the makeup of the book.

1947 STATEMENT.—First printings of Morrow books carry only the copyright notice, except in a few instances the line "FIRST PRINTING (month—year)" below the copyright notice. All subsequent printings are marked "SECOND PRINTING, THIRD PRINTING, FOURTH PRINTING," as the case may be, and any new editions of the book are clearly marked. A distinction should be made between an edition and a printing, edition having some material change in the text or format of the publication.

MURRAY & GEE, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—We have no set rule in this respect. In general, however, the first editions carry only the copyright line and subsequent editions list the printing: second, third, etc.

BARROWS MUSSEY, INC.

:: *See Loring & Mussey, Inc.*

MYCROFT AND MORAN

:: *See Arkham House.*

MYSTERY HOUSE

:: *See Samuel Curl, Inc.*

THE MYTHOLOGY COMPANY

1947 STATEMENT.—The first edition of "This Was My Newport" may be recognized by a strange error occurring on page 160 line 20. The reading should be: "The son of Dr. Parkman murdered by Dr. Webster."

NATIONAL FOUNDATION PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—The National Foundation Press, a division of National Foundation for Education in American Citizenship, usually does not expressly iden-

tify first printings as such. Subsequent printings are identified as "second printing," and so on. Second editions are expressly identified. The first edition can in actuality be identified by the absence of any reference at all to the printing or edition.

NEW DIRECTIONS

1947 STATEMENT.—Unfortunately for any collector, there is no standard way to tell a first printing of our books. The points vary in each case; they mainly consist of the use of a different color or type of cloth, and sometimes the absence of color printing, the use of offset printing, varying bulk of paper, etc., in later editions.

W. W. NORTON & COMPANY, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—On books when first published by us, we run a legend on the copyright page reading "First edition." On subsequent printings this legend is deleted, but we do not indicate second, third, etc., printings in the books.

THE ODYSSEY PRESS, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—We indicate every first edition of one of our books by printing the line, "First Edition" just beneath the copyright notice of the book. In subsequent printings we change the line to read "Second

Printing," "Third Printing," and so on. If the book is revised, the first edition of it is, in the same manner, called "First Printing of Revised Edition," and subsequent printings are labeled "Second Printing of Revised Edition," and so on.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

(New York)

1937 STATEMENT.—In regard to the indicating of First and subsequent printings of books we use in general the system followed by our home office [in England].

1947 STATEMENT.—We now use in general the following procedure:

The first edition of a book carries a single copyright line, bearing the date of the first printing. The dates of later printings and editions are given in additional lines under the original copyright line, and in the case of a new edition, the date is also added to the original copyright line. The imprint may then read:

Copyright 1945, 1947, by Oxford University Press, New York, Inc.

Second printing, 1946
Second edition, revised and/or enlarged, 1947

However, if the book is a first American edition of one that has been previously published in England or else-

where, the copyright line bears the date of the original publication, and may read:

Copyright 1945 by the Oxford University Press,
New York, Inc.
First American edition, 1947
First published in England, 1945

:: *See also British section.*

PACIFIC BOOKS

1947 STATEMENT.—Thus far I have made no special indication in a book that it is a first edition. It shows only the copyright date. But for future printings or second editions I have clearly indicated that fact by recording the date of the first printing or first edition and giving the dates of subsequent printings or editions.

L. C. PAGE AND CO.

1947 STATEMENT.—We print "first impression" with the month and the year on the reverse of the title page. We do not, however, add the date on the title page.

PANTHEON BOOKS, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—We *always* differentiate subsequent printings of a book by inserting "2nd printing" (or third, or fourth, as the case may be) on the copyright page.

First printings are either specifically identified by inserting "First Printing" on the copyright page, or *no mention* of printing or edition is made on copyright page. Whenever nothing to the contrary is mentioned, the edition is the first printing of the title.

PAYSON & CLARKE, LTD.

(Became Brewer and Warren on January 1, 1930, which later became Brewer, Warren and Putnam, Inc.; all three firms are now out of business.)

1928 STATEMENT.—We do not put the actual words "first edition" on the reverse of the title page for the first edition but when we go into the second printing we say "first printing such and such a date," "second printing such and such a date," therefore, all copies of a book which do not carry such designation may be taken as being "firsts."

PELLEGRINI & CUDAHY

1947 STATEMENT.—Our first books came out this spring and to date we have not specified the first printing as such. Our subsequent printings have been so indicated, as:

1st printing August, 1947
2nd printing September, 1947

and so forth.

THE PENN PUBLISHING COMPANY

(Succeeded by The William Penn Publishing Corporation, q.v.)

1928 STATEMENT.—As we indicate first editions in none of our books, we are unable to give you any information regarding the subject about which you inquire.

1937 STATEMENT.—The only way they can be distinguished from subsequent editions is by the fact that in later editions the words second, third, or fourth printing, with the date, will be found on the copyright page.

WILLIAM PENN PUBLISHING CORPORATION

1947 STATEMENT.—We use no special mark to indicate first printings of new books. All our first printings merely bear the copyright information.

PETER PAUPER PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—With one or two exceptions, any book of ours with a "limitation notice" (i.e. number of copies printed) is a first edition or first printing. But in a large number of cases—in fact in all books of recent years there has *not* appeared such a limitation notice. The absence of such a notice is therefore *not* an

indication of a later edition or printing. In general there is not any such indication.

PEYTON, PAUL, PUBLISHERS

(No longer in business, absorbed by Crown Publishers, q.v.)

PHILOSOPHICAL LIBRARY, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—All subsequent editions are marked as such, 2nd., 3rd. edition, etc.

PHOENIX PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—Printings are listed as first, second, etc.

PILOT PRESS, PUBLISHERS, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—We have not adopted any system of identifying the first printings of our books.

THE POND-EKBERG COMPANY

1947 STATEMENT.—There is no mark of identification on the first edition of any of the books we have published.

We now have in process the first reprint of three of our books which will be so indicated on either the title page or the page immediately back of the title.

PRENTICE-HALL, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—Prentice-Hall is a very large organization, publishing both trade books and text books. The practice differs depending upon the division publishing the books involved.

With trade books, we indicate the first edition by printing the words "First Edition" on the copyright page of the book. On subsequent printings we delete that edition imprint, and substitute the number of the printing. We list all printings subsequent to the first on the copyright page, giving the month in which the printing was available for sale.

When we publish a new textbook, the copyright page simply carries the year date of copyright and nothing else. When that book is reprinted, we generally include a statement below the copyright line reading:

First printing, January, 1947
Second printing, September, 1947

or whatever the case may be, and so on for subsequent printings.

When we bring out new editions of both trade and textbooks, we indicate Second Edition, Third Edition, and so forth on both the title page and the cover of the book. And, of course, the copyright page carries the year date of all revisions. For instance, copyright, 1935, 1940, 1945, by Prentice-Hall, Inc.

Of course, there are always exceptions to every rule,

but the foregoing procedure is pretty much our general practice in both Trade and Textbook divisions.

THE PRESS OF JAMES A. DECKER

(Including: Compass Editions, Village Press, and Black Farm Press.)

1947 STATEMENT.—We have not had second editions of our books due to the nature of the copy (poetry). Very rarely does an edition of poetry sell out, hence we have had no occasion to mark editions.

THE PRIMAVERA PRESS, INC.

(Out of business.)

1937 STATEMENT.—Printings of our books following the first editions are so marked, i.e., "Second Printing," etc. This is true with one exception—the second printing of "Who Loves a Garden" is distinguished by the date on the title page "1935" being one year later than the date of copyright "1934."

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—Our only way of designating first editions is by negative implication. In other words, our first editions bear no special designation. If, however, a title is reprinted or reissued that fact is set forth on the copyright page.

We seek to distinguish between a new edition and a new printing; a new edition implying a substantive change in the text, a new printing referring to a reissue of a book.

We have apparently always used our present method of designating first printings from subsequent ones. "Always" in this case means for the approximate three and a half decades that we have been publishing.

PROGRESS PRESS

:: *See Public Affairs Press.*

PUBLIC AFFAIRS PRESS

(*Includes Progress Press*)

1947 STATEMENT.—We haven't any differentiation.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS

1947 STATEMENT.—Our system as to new publications does not usually include printing any entry on the back of the title page or otherwise indicating first edition.

When a book is printed a second time, as a rule we print under the copyright notice the words "First printed March 1927. Second printing April 1927, etc." Where there is no note of this kind it may be assumed that the work is the first printing.

It is always our intention not to use the word "second edition" unless there is some distinct addition or change from the first edition. When that is the case, usually on the title page is the line "second edition revised, or second edition corrected, or second edition revised, corrected and enlarged" or some such expression. A similar entry is often printed under the copyright notice.

As to the date on the title page, this is supposed to be the date when the particular copy was printed. Reprints without change would generally have that title page, and when such a reprint is made it would be the copyright entry which would tell by comparison that it was not a first edition.

For staple items that had been reprinted from year to year, as a rule the date is omitted from the title page.

:: *See also British section.*

QUERIDO, PUBLISHERS

1947 STATEMENT.—No special identification.

RAND McNALLY & COMPANY

1937 STATEMENT.—We are sorry to tell you that the first editions of our publications have no marks to distinguish them from later editions, except in a few cases you will find the letters "MA" in the lower right-hand corner of the copyright page. The "M" before the "A" has no connection with the edition, but the "A" does signify that the book is a first edition. Some-

times this "A" is omitted on the first edition, but "B" appears on the second edition, "C" on the third edition, etc.

1947 STATEMENT.—It has been our practice in recent years to use the letter "A" on the copyright page, or on the last page of text to indicate the first printing. Subsequent printings are marked "B," "C," "D," to identify them. In our earlier Rand McNally publications, however, this system was not consistently used, and very often there is nothing to identify a first printing except the copyright date.

RANDOM HOUSE, INC.

1928 STATEMENT.—Since Random House only publishes limited editions, all of the necessary information that you require is contained in the colophon, i.e., as far as we are concerned, there is only one edition, the first.

1947 STATEMENT.—As far as Random House first editions are concerned, with the exception of limited editions where all the necessary information is contained in the colophon, all books are plainly marked "first edition" on the copyright page.

REGENT HOUSE, PUBLISHERS, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—All titles carry the statement on the title page

FIRST EDITION.

THE REILLY & LEE CO., INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—We put "First Printing" on the copyright page and when that edition is exhausted the "First Printing" will be removed and no other mark will be put in its place.

RESEARCH PUBLISHING COMPANY

1947 STATEMENT.—We have not given the matter any consideration whatsoever and there is nothing in any of our publications to indicate whether first or other printing. We, ourselves, identify the various printings by color of cloth or some such matter.

FLEMING H. REVELL COMPANY

1947 STATEMENT.—Formerly, we identified first editions of our books, but more recently we have not done so, except that the jacket of the second and subsequent editions are so indicated so that around the office and generally through the trade, a Revell Company book that has no edition indicated is a first edition.

REYNAL AND HITCHCOCK, INC.

(Merged with Harcourt, Brace and Co., Inc., q.v., January 2, 1948.)

1937 STATEMENT.—For some time now The John Day Company has adopted the following method of dis-

tinguishing first editions: On the first printing copyright page appears only the copyright notice: Copyright, 1936, by Richard Roe, and the usual printer's imprint: Printed in the United States of America by the John Smith Printing Company. Lately we have included a paragraph: All rights reserved, including the right to reproduce this book or portions thereof in any form. However, all other printings of the same book may be distinguished by: Second printing, Jan. 1936. Third printing, February, 1936, et cetera, with the proper month inserted.

The same method applies to Reynal and Hitchcock; that is, no notice of first printing appears on the first edition, but notices of second, third, and fourth printings being added as is the case. In 1935, The John Day Company was associated with Reynal and Hitchcock, and on the title page of books published under this new association you will find the imprint: "a John Day Book, Reynal and Hitchcock, New York." This method of imprinting our books is similar to The Atlantic Monthly Press and Little, Brown & Co., with which you may be familiar. On the copyright page of books put out under the joint imprint you will find on both first printing and subsequent printings the words: Published by John Day in association with Reynal and Hitchcock. However, this has no bearing on the edition printings.

1947 STATEMENT.—On a first printing we carry only the copyright line (Copyright, author or Reynal &

Hitchcock, as the case may be, date) and the usual short paragraph about "all rights reserved, etc."

On a second printing we add a line saying simply "Second Printing." And on subsequent printings we change this line each time to read "Third Printing" or "Fourth Printing" and so on.

John Day Company books are no longer published in association with Reynal & Hitchcock.

1948 STATEMENT.—Reynal and Hitchcock books will from time to time appear under that imprint and will carry a Reynal and Hitchcock copyright line and a Reynal and Hitchcock title page with the sometime exception of a book appearing with a Harcourt, Brace title page but with the following annotation: A Reynal and Hitchcock book.

Reynal and Hitchcock books will no longer be identified with respect to their first printings according to the method formerly used. Both Reynal and Hitchcock books and Harcourt, Brace books will be identified with respect to first printings according to Harcourt, Brace's 1947 statement.

RINEHART & COMPANY, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—Rinehart first printings can be identified by the colophon of an "R" enclosed in a circle which appears immediately above the copyright line in all first printings of our books. On subsequent printings the colophon does not appear. The present

colophon was adopted when our name was changed from Farrar and Rinehart, Inc., to Rinehart and Co., Inc., on January 1st, 1946.

:: *See also Farrar & Rinehart.*

ROCKPORT PRESS, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—The words FIRST EDITION appear on the copyright page of all first editions, in small caps.

Subsequent printings of first editions will bear proper identification in italics on the copyright page, i.e. "Second Printing," etc.

RODALE PRESS

(Successor to Rodale Publications, Inc.)

1947 STATEMENT.—At the present time we have no way of identifying the first printings of our books.

ROY PUBLISHERS

1947 STATEMENT.—Our procedure has varied in the past, but we have now determined on the following course. First editions will not be marked in any way. Second editions will have the phrase "Second Printing" under the author's name on the title page, and, on the back of the title page, the phrases "First Printing, date" and "Second Printing, date" will appear under the copyright statement.

WILLIAM EDWIN RUDGE

1928 STATEMENT.—Up to the present time we have never included anything in these limited editions of ours that would indicate that they were first editions though ninety per cent of the books we issue are first editions.

In the future we will carry this information on the copyright page.

1948 STATEMENT (by William Edwin Rudge, Jr.).—As in the case of my father, I can state that most books bearing my name are first editions but no effort has been made so far in thus identifying them. In the future, I will endeavor to identify first editions bearing my name as William Edwin Rudge, Publisher at The Elm Tree Press, Woodstock, Vermont.

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION

1947 STATEMENT.—The Russell Sage Foundation has been issuing books and pamphlets in the general social field since 1908. In general our practice has been to indicate on the copyright page the year of first publication and the copyright. If nothing else appears on this page the volume concerned is a first printing of a first edition. Subsequent printings and subsequent editions are all entered on this page in clear form with the inclusion of the date of the first edition or printing. We distinguish between printings and editions on the basis of textual changes. If they are very numerous, the

edition is called a new edition. If they are slight, or if no changes are made, the new issue is called a new printing.

SAGE BOOKS, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—The policy of this firm is as follows:

1) First printings of any title are not numbered.

2) Subsequent printings identical in matter with the first printing (that is, printings from the same type or plates as the first printing, or printings by photo off-set from the original printing) will be numbered on the copyright page, as *second printing, third printing,* etc.

3) Any book re-set or the matter changed in some way so that subsequent printings would not be identical matter with the first printing, will at that time be designated a subsequent edition, as *second edition, third edition,* etc.

4) Printings will be numbered within editions, as *second edition, second printing,* etc.

SCHOCKEN BOOKS, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—First printings of our books are not designated in any way. Second printings, and all subsequent printings, are so noted on the copyright pages of our publications.

HENRY SCHUMAN, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—We do not make any special identification for a first edition of our publications. The means of identification would be the usual one of the copyright date on the manufacturing notice page. On further printings of our books (we are just now issuing our first "trade list") we would doubtless follow the usual practice of naming the number of the printing and the date. For example,

Copyright 1947 by Henry Schuman, Inc.
First Printing, November, 1947
Second Printing, January, 1948

In the case of an entirely new edition we would, of course, follow what I believe to be the customary practice of citing the fact that sufficient changes have been made in the text of the first edition of any work to warrant the inscription of a Second or Third Edition to be carried on the title page of a new edition and on the manufacturing page.

WILLIAM R. SCOTT, INC.

(Imprint: Young Scott Books)

1937 STATEMENT.—Our policy will be to mark seconds, thirds, etc., clearly on the copyright page; marking firsts or not as the spirit moves us.

1947 STATEMENT.—Since sending you information regarding our policy on First Editions, back in 1937, we

have had to change, due to manufacturing difficulties.

All our books are printed by offset. To indicate a first or subsequent printing, the entire black plate for the whole book would have to be made over. Therefore, our books are not marked at all, and won't be, until such time as we print by letter press, if we ever do.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS

1947 STATEMENT.—There is no sure way of telling what is a first edition of a book printed previous to 1930 except that in most cases a second printing or any later printing is usually so indicated in the front matter. On books published since 1930 first editions are indicated with a capital "A" on the copyright page.

:: *See also British section.*

SHEED AND WARD, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—Whenever we reprint a book we note this fact on the reverse of the title page. If this is not indicated, the reader is generally safe in assuming that the book is a first edition. Occasionally we explicitly state the fact that the book is a first edition, but more often we do not indicate it.

:: *See also British section.*

SHERIDAN HOUSE, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—Ordinarily when the first edition is printed, it carries nothing but the usual copyright

notice. Should there be a second, third and fourth printing, we generally mark these printings on the copyright page. On the other hand, when a book sells very rapidly, it is not always practical to change the printings and we leave it without any further identification other than that which appears in the original edition. Unless there are changes made in the book, we don't see that it would make any difference whether the book is first, second or third printing.

SIMMONS-BOARDMAN PUBLISHING CORPORATION

1937 STATEMENT.—We print on the copyright page the date of each revised edition of our books. Each revised edition is copyrighted as to its new material.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our entry is unchanged. You might add that the number of the reprint of an edition is also added on the copyright page.

SIMON AND SCHUSTER, INC.

(Since 1945 including Venture Press, q.v.)

1947 STATEMENT.—Our first editions are marked by the fact that the copyright page bears *no* printing or edition notice, whereas in subsequent editions the dates, and sometimes even the quantity of the printings, appear, as

First Printing, April 1936
Second Printing, May 1936, etc.

The date is not always used nor is the phrase "First Printing" but second and subsequent editions are always marked.

WILLIAM SLOANE ASSOCIATES, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—The only distinguishing marks are carried on the copyright notice. First editions are marked "First Printing" and subsequent printings carry the number of that particular printing: second, third, and so on.

HARRISON SMITH, INC.

(Out of business. Became Harrison Smith & Robert Haas, Inc., q.v., in March, 1932.)

HARRISON SMITH & ROBERT HAAS, INC.

(Organized in March, 1932. Out of business. Merged with Random House, Inc., q.v., on April 1, 1936.)

1937 STATEMENT.—Although no strict rule was followed, in general it will be found that unless books published by us are marked "Second printing," they are first editions.

PETER SMITH, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—Date of edition is always indicated on title page.

RICHARD R. SMITH

(Including Margent Press.)

1947 STATEMENT.—Since I have been publishing under my sole individual imprint, which was in December 1935, I have placed the date of publication both on the title page and on the copyright page which backs it up. In the event that a book is reprinted, I change the date on the title page but not, of course, on the copyright. I also add to the copyright page the dates of the various reprints. It is true, however, that if a reprint happened to be required very hurriedly as was the case with some of my books during the war, we may have failed to change the date on the title page.

Margent Press is a subsidiary imprint of mine and is used primarily for fiction, poetry, and books in the occult field.

SMITH AND DURRELL, INC.

(October 1, 1947 name changed to Oliver Durrell, Inc., q.v.)

SOUTHWEST PRESS

(Succeeded by Turner Company, q.v., in 1935.)

SOUTHWORTH-ANTHOENSEN PRESS

(Name changed to Anthoensen Press, q.v., in 1947.)

ROBERT SPELLER PUBLISHING CO.

(Out of business. Elliot Publishing Co. took over distribution of their publications in 1938.)

1937 STATEMENT.—Each book published by us carries, on the copyright page, the words FIRST EDITION. Subsequent editions are marked thus: Second Printing, Third Printing, etc.

STACKPOLE SONS

1947 STATEMENT.—The lack of notice of additional printings shows a Stackpole Sons first edition. There is one exception—"Caleb Catlum's America." The first printing of this book is marked "First Edition" at the bottom of the verso of the title page.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—Our method of indicating our first editions is the negative one of not mentioning reprinting or revision. Editions or printings subsequent to the first edition or printing carry on the copyright page both

"First published, 19—"
and
"Second Printing, 19—"
or
"Second (Revised) Edition"

We believe we have followed this practice since we issued our first books in 1925.

STANTON AND LEE

:: *See Arkham House.*

STEPHEN-PAUL PUBLISHERS

1947 STATEMENT.—In all our publications, first printings or editions are designated as such. Subsequent printings read—"second (or third) printing." In the case of two of our publications this year, which slipped by without the designation "First Edition," second printings will be designated.

GEORGE W. STEWART, PUBLISHER, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—With few accidental exceptions our second and subsequent printings and editions are so marked on the copyright pages. All others are first editions.

FREDERICK A. STOKES CO.

(Publications acquired by Lippincott, who still publish Stokes juveniles under Stokes imprint.)

1937 STATEMENT.—To date we have omitted putting any special mark or distinction upon first printings of

any of our books, but in general these can very readily be distinguished from succeeding printings by the fact that on the Copyright Page (reverse of Title) no printing notice appears. After first printings we generally put the date of publication and the words "Second Printing" and date of such printing.

STORM PUBLISHERS

1947 STATEMENT.—Our printings are to be identified on the copyright page. Notes to that effect appear there irregularly in the case of first printings and systematically in the case of later printings. Storm books are hence *princeps* editions when they are identified as such and when they are not identified at all. We do not expect ever to deviate from this procedure.

PAUL A. STRUCK, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our First Editions are just marked as such.

STUDIO PUBLICATIONS, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—We do not state Edition in first edition. Subsequent editions carry notation "2d. Edition," etc.

:: *See also British section.*

GEORGE SULLY AND CO.

(Out of business prior to 1937.)

1928 STATEMENT.—We do not mark the first editions of our books in any particular manner.

SUPERIOR PUBLISHING COMPANY

1947 STATEMENT.—First printings of our books so far have had no identifying mark. On subsequent printings we include the words "Second Printing," "Third Printing," etc., as the case may be, directly under the copyright notice on the back of the title page.

SUTTONHOUSE, LTD.

(Out of business.)

1937 STATEMENT.—All first printings of SUTTONHOUSE, LTD., in the past have been identified by the appearance of the same date on both the title and the copyright page, unless "second printing" appeared on the copyright page.

In the future, however, "first edition" will appear on the copyright page, so that there will be no confusion whatsoever. This means that all books published after May 1, 1936, will carry this marking. The second printing will have no such marking.

SWALLOW PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—First printings of our books carry only the copyright notice, except in a few instances the line

"FIRST PRINTING (month—year)"

below the copyright notice.

All subsequent printings are marked "Second Printing, Third Printing, Fourth Printing," as the case may be, and new editions of the book are clearly marked. A distinction should be made between an edition and a printing, edition having some material change in the text or format of the publication.

SYLVAN PRESS, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—First Editions of all of our books are (1) limited, (2) numbered by hand.

TELEGRAPH PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—The Telegraph Press has adhered to no strict policy in the past, though usually its first printings have been marked "First Edition"; but hereafter it will follow the same method as that used by Stackpole Sons, and its first printings will be identified by the lack of notice of subsequent reprintings.

THEATRE ARTS

1947 STATEMENT.—Over the years Theatre Arts has published various volumes as they came up, and no consistent device was used to indicate first editions. Usually, however, the absence of any information in regard to the edition or the printing meant that the volume was a first edition.

TONGG PUBLISHING CO.

1947 STATEMENT.—No special marks. Other than first editions carry indications of later printing.

TRAIL'S END PUBLISHING CO.

1947 STATEMENT.—*All* my books have the edition, year, etc., plainly printed on the copyright page. Second, third, etc., are likewise imprinted.

TRANSATLANTIC ARTS, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—We identify first printings of our titles by the words:

First American Edition, 1900

We identify second (and subsequent) printings of the same work by repeating the first line above and adding, beneath it:

Second Printing, 1900

If a subsequent second or other printing is revised, instead of the immediate phrase reprintings, we note, beneath the last line of data:

Second American Revised Edition, 1900

All the preceding apply to imported imprint editions that are not subject to copyright. On domestically produced titles, we follow the same plan but add the word "Copyright" preceding the year for the first editions and revised editions. On every edition, we include all editions and all printings.

TRIAD EDITIONS

:: *See Falmouth Publishing House.*

TUPPER AND LOVE, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—We do not make any difference between first and subsequent printings of our books. If there are changes in the manuscript, we show first or subsequent editions—but not printings of the same editions.

TURNER COMPANY

1947 STATEMENT.—Since 1935 we use the following plan to differentiate first from subsequent printings of our books: On all editions except the first we run a line on the copyright page stating the number of printing, second printing, third printing, etc., as the case may be.

TWENTIETH CENTURY FUND

1947 STATEMENT.—We don't mark our first printings in any special way. The first printing is usually indicated as follows, on the copyright page:

Copyright 1939 by the Twentieth Century Fund

Subsequent printings bear the following legends on the copyright page:

First published April 1942
Reprinted April 1942
Third printing April 1942
Fourth printing June 1942, etc.

FREDERICK UNGAR PUBLISHING CO.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our method of identifying the various printings of our books is to add the words "Second Printing" or "Third Printing" etc. on the copyright page.

Revisions are indicated on the title page by "Revised Edition" or a similar wording.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA PRESS

1937 STATEMENT.—The few books that have gone into a second edition have had printed on the verso of the title page "Second Edition" or "Third Edition." Such a notice will be printed on all editions after the first.

1947 STATEMENT.—All new printings and revised editions are identified on the verso of the title page by a

notice such as "Second Edition," "Revised Edition," or "Third Printing." A careful distinction is made between printings and editions.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—You will notice that the publication date, and record of each new impression and new edition, is entered on the copyright page. Unless notice happens to be made in an occasional new preface, no other record is made in the book. This method has been used for at least thirty-one years.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—University Press books, as you know, are usually published in small editions and, with no exception that I can think of, the *absence* of the words "Second Edition" is enough identification for a first edition of our books. We do, however, make a distinction between a second edition and a second printing of the first edition, and almost invariably add the line "Second Printing," "Third Printing," etc., under the copyright notice.

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—We do not have any general rule by which a first edition of one of our books may be distinguished from a later edition.

When we reprint without revising, we usually indicate on the copyright page, after the first printing, the dates of various subsequent printings. Whenever we publish a revised edition of a work, we secure a copyright to cover the new matter. Both the new and the old dates will appear on the copyright page.

UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—The copyright pages in our books now customarily carry information arranged according to the following form: "Copyright 1947 by the University of Oklahoma Press, Publishing Division of the University. All rights reserved. Set up and printed at Norman, Oklahoma, U.S.A., by the University of Oklahoma Press. First edition." If a second printing is issued, we further particularize the information about the first edition and add the date for the second printing as follows: "First edition, August, 1947. Second printing, October, 1947." We frequently carry information about printings beyond the first on our jackets. This general method of differentiating first from subsequent printings as here described has been in use by the Press since its founding nearly twenty years ago. It is of particular importance that our colophon page, which always appears at the end of volume, be read in connection with the copyright page, especially for any notation of limited edition.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—All titles published by us are first printings unless otherwise noted on the copyright page. In the case of second and any subsequent printings, we give the date of publication and the dates of further printings.

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—We indicate second and third printings of our books as follows:

Copyright 1937
University of Pittsburgh Press
Published 1937
Second Printing 1940
Third Printing 1947

THE VANGUARD PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—The Vanguard Press uses no special mark or wording to indicate its first editions, but states on the copyright page when a book is any but the first printing.

VENTURE PRESS

(See Simon and Schuster, Inc., who in 1945 added this as an imprint for work by beginning authors, as well as for first work in a new form by established authors.)

VERITAS PRESS

(Bought by Julian Messner, q.v., 1945.)

THE VIKING PRESS, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our first editions can be distinguished by the fact that there is no indication to the contrary on the copyright page. That is, we indicate the date and number of each reprinting. This has always been our method and we shall continue it until further notice.

The Viking Press and B. W. Huebsch, Inc., merged in August, 1925, to be known as The Viking Press, Inc. The policy of B. W. Huebsch, regarding first editions, was the same as the present policy of The Viking Press.

VILLAGE PRESS

:: *See Press of James A. Decker.*

VILLAGE GREEN PRESS

:: *See M. Barrows and Co., Inc.*

THE WARTBURG PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—The policy which we are now following for identification of printings of our books is to enter the number of the printing on the copyright page, thus, "Second Printing," "Third Printing," etc.

This plan is not operative until the second printing—the original edition carries only the copyright notice, giving the year of the edition.

With many of our older books, say those of five or more years ago, no identification of printings is possible. It would be difficult or even impossible to identify the original edition.

IVES WASHBURN, INC.

1937 STATEMENT.—We print the date of publication on the title page and on the reverse run a copyright date line but do not print "first edition" or "first printing" beneath it. When we make a second printing, we change the date on the title page, provided it is done in a subsequent year; otherwise, it remains the same.

In making a second printing, whether new material is added to the book or not, we always print beneath the copyright date line on the reverse of the title page in italics the words "first printing" followed by the month and year, and below "second printing" with month and year, and so on for subsequent printings. In other words, unless we give this information on the reverse of the title page the buyer may know that he has bought the first editions of our books.

We have used this method since 1927.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our policy has changed somewhat. We print the year of publication on the copyright page but do not print "first edition" or "first printing" beneath it. When we make a subsequent

printing we add the number, the month, and the year to the copyright page.

G. HOWARD WATT

(Out of business.)

1937 STATEMENT.—On second printings we always mention the fact that it is the second edition. That is our only distinguishing mark.

FRANKLIN WATTS, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—We now have no distinguishing mark for first editions. When we publish books where there may be first edition interest we shall mark them "first edition."

WAVERLY HOUSE

1947 STATEMENT.—We have no special method for identification of first printings.

WEBB BOOK PUBLISHING CO.

:: *See Webb Publishing Co.*

THE WEBB PUBLISHING COMPANY

(Including Itasca Press and Midland House)

1947 STATEMENT.—In the case of fiction and general nonfiction, our practice is to indicate first printings by

the statement "First Edition" in a small italic on the copyright page. In the case of text books and technical books this is not always done, although in most cases the month of publication is indicated on the copyright page and subsequent printings are listed in the editions as issued.

The Midland House imprint appears only in those titles which we took over from the Midland House of Iowa City. Although we are privileged to use this imprint we do not contemplate doing so at the present time. We use, instead, The Itasca Press imprint.

ROBERT WELCH PUBLISHING CO.

1948 STATEMENT.—We differentiate between first printings and subsequent printings by stating on the copyright page of the subsequent printings the particular number that printing may be, such as, "Second Printing" or "Third Printing," etc. In the case of First Printings the copyright page is left blank as to this information.

THE WESTMINSTER PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—We do not attempt to identify first printings of all of our books. However, those which have a distinctly scholarly use and which are possibly changed from edition to edition or printing to printing are identified on the copyright page by "First Printing," "Second Printing," etc.

WHITCOMB AND BARROWS

(Early name [1904–?] of M. Barrows and Company, Inc., q.v.)

ALBERT WHITMAN & CO.

1947 STATEMENT.—The only way that our books are marked is the printing date on the title page and the copyright date on the reverse side, which must agree in order for the book to be the first edition. All extra printings are marked underneath the copyright. Any book that carries the second printing with the year of date would not be the first edition. Where this does not appear the book would be the first edition if printed by us.

WHITTLESEY HOUSE

1937 STATEMENT.—The first printing of the first edition of Whittlesey House books has the words "first edition" under the statement of copyright, which, of course, includes the year of publication. Subsequent printings have "second printing," "third printing," etc. Considerably revised editions are designated "second edition," "third edition," etc. This statement is run on the verso of the title page of all Whittlesey House books.

1947 STATEMENT.—The first printing of the first edition of Whittlesey House books has no indication of

edition or printing anywhere in the book. The first edition may be identified only in a negative manner. Subsequent printings have "second printing," and subsequent editions "second edition," etc., on the verso of the title page under the copyright statement.

W. A. WILDE COMPANY

1947 STATEMENT.—We do not have any specific method of identifying our first printing of a book but refer you to a sample copyright page for the method employed in additional printings:

Copyright 1945
W. A. WILDE COMPANY
All rights reserved
Sixth Edition
Fourth Printing
MADE IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

WILLETT, CLARK & COLBY

(Became Willett, Clark & Co., q.v., on October 22, 1930.)

WILLETT, CLARK & COMPANY

1947 STATEMENT.—Any book published by Willett, Clark and Company that goes into a second edition has the designation "second edition" under the copyright notice or at least on that page. The first edition is never given any distinctive marking of any kind, therefore,

any book not designated as second, third, or fourth edition is a first edition.

WILLING PUBLISHING CO.

1947 STATEMENT.—Printings are listed on copyright page.

WINDWARD HOUSE

(Out of business.)

1937 STATEMENT.—All books published under this imprint are trade editions. Unless they are new editions of Derrydale Press books, they are first editions of the text, though this is not stated in the book. In the case of a second edition this is so stated on the back of the title page.

:: *See also Derrydale Press.*

THE JOHN C. WINSTON CO.

1937 STATEMENT.—We publish books in a number of different classes and have private marks on some of our editions, notably on our text books, which give us the dates of each edition for our own information.

We have not, however, made a practice of marking the first editions of our trade publications and should we decide to do so we will probably adopt a symbol which would not mean anything to the public, as I can think of at least one good reason why it might not be desirable to have first editions indicated.

I must confess that this is undesirable from a book collector's standpoint but other considerations unfortunately outweigh this to such an extent that we are not as yet prepared to establish a permanent system of marking our first editions.

1948 STATEMENT.—We have realized now for some time the importance of distinguishing first editions of trade books, and are endeavoring to include the notification on the copyright page of every new book we publish. If it does not appear in all publications issued from 1948 on, it is an oversight, and not a change in policy.

THE WOMAN'S PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—When we have a revised edition of a book, we state the number of the edition and the year, for example, "First Edition, 1945," "Second Edition, 1947."

The first printing of a book is not specifically designated, although the copyright is stated. Usually our second printing is marked, "Second Printing." In other words, first printings of any of our books are not so designated, but subsequent printings are designated from the first printings.

A. A. WYN, INC.

1947 STATEMENT.—First printings of our books may be identified by the fact that the copyright page carries

no reference to the printing. Subsequent printings are identified by the number, as "Second Printing," "Third Printing," etc.

A. A. Wyn, Inc. is distributor for books published under the imprints of Current Books, Inc., A. A. Wyn, Inc., and The L. B. Fischer Publishing Corporation. Since the L. B. Fischer corporation was purchased by A. A. Wyn, the imprint will not be used on any further printings of Fischer books.

YACHTING

1947 STATEMENT.—Yachting Publishing Company has only three active titles at present. They are: "The Gaff Rigged Yachtsman" by Darrell McClure; "Gadgets and Gilhickies" by Ham deFontaine; "Ocean Racing" by Alfred F. Loomis.

Second and third printings of the above, if any, are so noted.

Books published by Kennedy Brothers, later Yachting Publishing Corporation, are now published by Dodd, Mead and Company.

YALE UNIVERSITY PRESS

1928 STATEMENT.—We do not print the words "First Edition" in any of our books, but on the reverse of the title-page, under the copyright notice, we indicate the subsequent printings as follows:

First Published, 1915.
Second Printing, 1916.
Third Printing, 1919.
Revised Edition, 1922.
New Revised and Enlarged Edition, 1924.

It is therefore safe to assume that any of our publications which have no designation below the copyright notice are first editions.

1947 STATEMENT.—The above statement of method as used by us is correct as far as it goes. In the case of some of our earlier books, we ran a line under the copyright line reading, "First published January 1921." In most cases, and on all books which we are now publishing, the first edition simply carries the copyright line, but some first editions carry a second line as indicated above.

YOUNG SCOTT BOOKS

:: *See William R. Scott, Inc.*

ZIFF-DAVIS PUBLISHING COMPANY

1947 STATEMENT.—Our first printings and first editions have no marks to distinguish them as such. Second and subsequent printings are referred to on the copyright page as SECOND PRINTING, THIRD PRINTING, etc. Second or revised editions are mentioned as such on either the title page or the copyright page.

The above applies to both ZIFF-DAVIS and ALLIANCE books.

:: *See also British section.*

ZONDERVAN PUBLISHING HOUSE

1947 STATEMENT.—We have no particular method of differentiating between various printings and editions of our publications. We indicate the edition on the title page whenever an edition is printed.

British Publishers

THE ALBYN PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—Regarding our method of indicating first and subsequent printings of our books, we have to say that this information is contained on the reverse of the title page and reads—

First published 19. .
By The Albyn Press
42 Frederick Street
Edinburgh, 2

Subsequent printings are noted beneath this as—

Reprinted .....
New Edition .....

PHILIP ALLAN & CO., LTD.

(*Out of business.*)

1937 STATEMENT.—It is our practice to put the date of publication of any book either on the title page or on the back of the title page. If the book is reprinted, the date of the reprint appears on the back of the title page beneath the date of the first printing. Subsequent editions and reprints are similarly printed on the back of the title page.

GEORGE ALLEN & UNWIN, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—It is our practice in the first edition to print the words "First Published in ——" (the year of issue) and in subsequent impressions or editions to add the additional dates. With translations we give the original title, date and place of publication.

We began using our present method of identifying first printings about 1914.

D. APPLETON AND CO.

(Became D. Appleton-Century Co., Inc., on May 31, 1933, q.v.)

D. APPLETON-CENTURY COMPANY, INC. IN U.S.A.

1947 STATEMENT.—The practice of our New York house is to print the figure 1 within brackets at the end of the last printed page on any book issued by them. When a second printing takes place this figure is, of course, changed to the figure 2, etc., etc.

In addition our New York house invariably dates the title page and the American copyright law requires the year of first publication to be on the back of the title page, in order to preserve the copyright. This numbering was inaugurated by D. Appleton & Company in 1902.

:: *See also American section.*

DENNIS ARCHER

(See also John Long, Ltd., Andrew Melrose, Ltd., and Selwyn & Blount, Ltd.)

1947 STATEMENT.—The procedure outlined by our affiliated company, Messrs. John Long, Ltd., also applies to this Company and to Andrew Melrose, Ltd.

EDWARD ARNOLD & CO.

1947 STATEMENT.—We do not designate our first editions of books in any special way. If the book reaches a second edition or second impression we designate it as such on the title page or on the reverse of the title.

J. W. ARROWSMITH (LONDON) LTD.

1937 STATEMENT.—Our custom is to put on the back of the title page "First published in 1928," or whatever the year may be. Reprints are marked "First published in 1928— Second Impression 1928—" and so on.

May we take this opportunity of pointing out that the words "First Edition" are invariably misused. What is meant is "First Impression" as a First Edition may include 20 or 30 impressions and presumably it is only the first which is of value.

1947 STATEMENT.—We have nothing to add or to alter in the first paragraph of the extract under our name. The second paragraph is still true, but it is a principle

much more widely recognized to-day than in 1937 and it may sound a little out of date to present day readers. We would suggest that it might now conveniently be omitted.

[The editor trusts that Messrs. Arrowsmith will forgive him for retaining the second paragraph of their earlier statement in spite of their suggestion that it be omitted. The editor feels the practice in the United States still needs improving, even if in England this improvement has already taken place.]

ART AND EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—The first editions of all our publications bear the following imprint, verso title page "First Published" followed, in some cases, by the month but always by the year, and our full name and address. Subsequent editions or reprints are marked with the reprint date or new edition date. It should be perfectly clear therefrom that an edition that does not bear either the reissue date or a new edition date, is the *first edition.*

THE ART TRADE PRESS, LTD.

:: *See Rockliff Publishing Corporation, Ltd.*

AVALON PRESS LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—We adopt the same method to identify the first printings of our books as that em-

ployed by other leading publishers. The first edition would have the words "First published 194–" and subsequent editions would have the words "Second edition 194–" and so on. If the text of a book has been revised the word "revised" is also inserted.

BACKGROUND BOOKS, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—First editions of our publications are printed in the following manner, opposite the title page:

"1st printing 19 ."

Subsequent printings are identified firstly under the heading of "2nd, 3rd, etc. impression" and a second printing is marked in the same manner as the first printing, and so forth.

ARTHUR BARKER, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—It is our general practice to print the number of impressions and editions of our books on the reverse side of the title page. The first edition of a book merely has "first published 1936" or whatever the year happens to be. If the book is reprinted we run a line

"2nd impression June 1936
3rd impression July 1936," etc.

If the author makes any changes between the first printing or second printing, we usually replace "2nd

impression" by the words "revised edition" followed by the date.

We started this method in 1933.

BARNARD & WESTWOOD, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—We use the following method: First printing—we merely shew "Printed by Barnard & Westwood Ltd." etc. Subsequent printings are shewn —"Second Printing," "Third Printing," and so on.

B. T. BATSFORD, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—In all our publications the date appears either on the verso or recto of title page, or where this is not included on this leaf it is to be found as preface date. Reprints or revised editions are always clearly shown on the recto of title.

BEDFORD BOOKS, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—We are so short of paper that we have only published two books since the war, and they have only gone to press once.

G. BELL & SONS, LTD.

1928 STATEMENT.—The title page of the first edition carries the year of publication at the foot, and when it

is reprinted the month and year are indicated on the reverse of the title page, e.g.:

First Published (say) February 1928.
Reprinted (say) July 1928.

1947 STATEMENT.—We only indicate the months when a book is reprinted twice in a year. We have used this method of identifying first printings since World War I.

ERNEST BENN LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—We have two forms of designating first editions, (1) a bibliography printed on the back of the title page stating first published in —— and then the year. We use this form mostly. (2) is to have no bibliography on the first edition but to put the year of publication on the front of the title page with our imprint.

We have used this formula since we first started book publishing in 1923.

BERNARDS (PUBLISHERS), LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our bibliographical notices follow the usual English practice, namely:—

First printing will be identified:—

First published ——

Subsequent printings will be identified with the different number of impressions as follows:—

First published ——
New Impression ——.

A. & C. BLACK, LTD.

1928 STATEMENT.—Subsequent editions and impressions are so noted.

1947 STATEMENT.—*First Editions* of our publications have the date on the title-page only; Second and Reprints have the date of reprint on the title-page and particulars of all printings in a bibliography on the verso.

The same particulars would apply to the principal books which we publish over the imprint of S. W. Partridge & Co. Prior to our taking over the business, however, Messrs. Partridge had seldom printed a date on the title-pages of their Juveniles, and as some of these have now been selling for a number of years we are not always giving a bibliography on the reverse of title-pages.

BLACKIE & SON LIMITED

1947 STATEMENT.—It is not possible to give a general rule for the detecting of our first editions. In the first editions of our more recent educational works and general publications (exclusive of Reward or Story

Books) the date appears on the title page, and if it is a new edition, it is so stated. The dates of subsequent reprints are noted on the back of the title page.

We are afraid that it is impossible to say just what date we started using this present method.

BASIL BLACKWELL & MOTT, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our first editions are published without any reference on the title page whatever; all subsequent editions bear the fact on the back of the title page.

WILLIAM BLACKWOOD & SONS, LIMITED

1947 STATEMENT.—Although we have no hard and fast rule, our general practice is to omit the notification of the first edition on the first issue of a book, the date of publication appearing below the imprint. Subsequent editions are notified accordingly.

BLANDFORD PRESS, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—It is rather difficult to give you any hard and fast ruling on how to identify the first printings of our books and to differentiate between them and subsequent printings. Whether we give any indications depends very largely on the type of book. With a technical or semi-technical volume we usually indicate the year of publication and the number of the

edition. However, with certain general books it has not been possible to do that during recent years on account of paper restrictions, and shortage of materials, and frequently several printings are made, and we usually have no reason to differentiate between the first, second or third printing, and in certain instances would prefer not to.

This company was established immediately after the first World War in 1919.

GEOFFREY BLES, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our practice is to give the date of the first edition of the book on the title page verso. Subsequent reprints and editions are noted under that, e.g.

FIRST PUBLISHED FEBRUARY 1933
REPRINTED MARCH 1933
REPRINTED APRIL 1933

BOREAS PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—The only identification we are using for our publications is the little difference in design of our trade mark, which is on all of our publications.

Underneath please find our trade mark: The Viking Ship of the first and every additional edition. The first

edition has a stem-post at the end of the sail, but the other issues are without it.

1st Edition

Following Editions

BRENTANO'S LTD.

(*This English house discontinued by Brentano's in 1933.*)

1933 STATEMENT.—Up to the end of 1927 all books published by this Company had no edition printed on them unless they reached a second edition. This information would be printed on the back of the title. From January 1st. 1928 the words "First Printed 1928" were substituted and if the book reached a second edition the words "Second Impression April 1928 (or ——)"

:: *See also American section.*

BRITISH YEARBOOKS

1947 STATEMENT.—All Yearbooks published are annual and are marked as such, only in the case of second and third impressions in the same year are these facts recorded in the Prelims.

BURNS, OATES & WASHBOURNE, LTD.

1928 STATEMENT.—We print on the back of the title page of each of our new books:—

First published 19—

All new editions or new impressions of a work bear this same note with the added information about subsequent editions.

1947 STATEMENT.—We print on the back of the title page of each of our new books:—

Made and printed in Great Britain 19—

All new editions or new impressions of a work state First Edition (or impression) 19— with the added information about subsequent editions.

THORNTON BUTTERWORTH, LTD.

(Out of business.)

1937 STATEMENT.—It is our habit to place on the back of the title page of all our books the date of first publication, thus: "First Published —— 1928." If the book should be reprinted we add below indented "Second Impression" and give the date, further reprints are added immediately under. Should another *edition* of the work be issued we add "Second Edition" with the date not indented ranging with the first line.

First Published	May	1928
Second Impression	July	1928

Third Impression	Sept.	1928
Second Edition	Jan.	1929
Fifth Impression	Aug.	1929

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—It is our practice to put the date of the publication of any book on the title-page itself. If the book is reprinted, the date of the reprint appears on the title-page and a bibliographical description on the back of the title, e.g.

First Edition 1922
Reprinted 1923
Second Edition 1924

JONATHAN CAPE LIMITED

1947 STATEMENT.—Our practice is to print on the back of the title page "First published 1928" or whatever the year may be. When the book is reprinted without revision or alteration, we add to this "second impression," again giving the year. Each printing is thus recorded in like manner in the same place. It follows then that a book published by us which has on the back of the title page "First published 1928" and no other information with regard to further printings, is, *ipso facto,* a first edition.

CASSELL & COMPANY, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—The date of publication of each book issued by this firm appears on the back of the title

page; the publication dates of subsequent editions are added as they occur.

W. & R. CHAMBERS, LIMITED

1928 STATEMENT.—It is our intention to adopt the plan in future of marking the first impression of our general books "original edition." We do not intend to do this in the case of school books.

1947 STATEMENT.—We mark the first impression of all books published by us, including school books, "Original Edition."

CHAPMAN & HALL, LTD.

1928 STATEMENT.—We do not specify either on the title page or on the back of the title that a first edition is a first edition. When the book is reprinted we generally put a bibliographical note on the back of the title page as follows:—

First Impression March 1928
Second Impression April 1928

and so forth.

1937 STATEMENT.—We do not specify either on the title page or on the back of the title that a first edition is a first edition but all our publications are now dated, technical books bearing the date on the title page and general books carrying the date on the verso. It may

therefore be taken that a book carrying dates on the title page is a first edition, as well as books carrying the words "First published 1936." Any subsequent reprints or editions are shown in the bibliographical note.

1947 STATEMENT.—There has been little change in our practice of dating books since we supplied you with certain information on this point in 1937. As far as all books on general literature and fiction are concerned, we now show the year of publication on the title page, and in the event of any further editions some mention of this would be made on the verso.

CHATERSON, LIMITED

1947 STATEMENT.—All our books have the date of the first edition on the title page or on the back of the title page. All subsequent editions are listed in addition.

CHATTO & WINDUS

1937 STATEMENT.—We use no particular distinguishing sign to mark our first editions.

1947 STATEMENT.—We have no distinguishing mark, but certainly all contemporary work is easily identified by the fact that all books bear the date of publication either on the title-page or the verso of the title, and in the event of a book being reprinted the information as to whether it is a second impression or a new edition is noted in the biblio.

CHRISTOPHERS

1947 STATEMENT.—We always put the date of first publication on the back of the title, thus—

First published 1923

When the book is reprinted we alter this to—

First published June 1923
Reprinted September 1923
" October 1928

CITIZEN PRESS, LTD.

(Now Skelton Robinson, q.v.)

CLEAVER-HUME PRESS, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—We inscribe on the back of the title page of the first edition of a book the date of appearance, e.g. "First published 1948." Reprints unaltered are recorded thereunder: "Reprinted 19—." We reserve the word "Edition" for a version containing significant revisions, and the dates of successive editions are given in a similar way.

We believe you will find this coincides with the practice of most serious British publishers.

COBBETT PRESS, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—In general principle we print the date of the first printing or biblio on the verso of the

title-page with dates of subsequent re-printings where relevant. While this practice has sometimes been omitted, in general it will be adhered to.

R. COBDEN-SANDERSON, LTD.

(*Formerly R. Cobden-Sanderson. Now out of business.*)

1937 STATEMENT.—We do not follow any rule in regard to the designation of our first editions. We can only give you examples such as the following:

First published 1926
Copyright 1926

First published 1925
Second impression May 1925
Third impression October 1925
Fourth impression (cheap edition) September 1927

First published October 1927
Second impression November 1927

First published 1920
Second edition 1920
New and revised edition 1926

All the above appear on the back of the title page, but sometimes we have the year of publication printed on the title page only.

WM. COLLINS SONS & CO., LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—We do not adopt any special method of designating first editions or first impressions.

All our books bear on the reverse of the title page the date of publication and the word "copyright."

In case of subsequent publication of a cheaper edition, the date of the original edition and that of the cheap edition are inserted on the back of the title page.

We have always used this method of identifying first editions.

CONSTABLE & COMPANY, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—We have no standardised method of designating our first editions, but, generally speaking, we put "First published (date)" on the back of the title-page, and if this appears without any other detail, the book on which it appears is a first edition. Reprints are noted also on the back of the title-page, under the original legend. Please observe that this is merely our usual practice and not a standardised or official method.

COUNTRY LIFE, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—It is our practice not to put the date of publication on the title page but on the back of the title. In subsequent editions the bibliographical description is added. Thus:

First Published 1934
Second Impression 1935
Second Edition 1936

ANDREW DAKERS, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our method of identifying first printings of our books and of differentiating subsequent printings, is that of printing on the back of the title page as follows:—

First published January 1946
Reprinted August 1946
Reprinted March 1947

and so on.

THE C. W. DANIEL COMPANY, LTD.

1948 STATEMENT.—Our method of designating first editions of our books is to put "First published, etc." on the back of each title page, and to add to that the dates of all further editions as they are issued.

PETER DAVIES, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—I have no hard and fast method of designating a first edition.

More often than not a bibliographical note is printed on the verso of the title-page of my publications. It reads: "First printed in (e.g.) May, 1928." In case a further edition or impression is issued, there will be an addition to the note, e.g. "Reprinted, June 1928." In the absence of any such addition, the book will be a first edition.

If there is no bibliographical note at all, in which case the date, that is the year, will almost certainly appear on the title-page, then also the book may be taken to be a first edition.

J. M. DENT & SONS, LTD.

1928 STATEMENT.—Our usual practice is to print a date on the title-page of a first edition; if a book is reprinted we put a new date on the title-page and print on the reverse—"First published so-and-so. Reprinted so-and-so." Thus you will be able to identify first editions by the absence of any such note on the reverse of the title-page.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our usual practice is to print on the back of the title-page a biblio. note giving the date of publication of the edition. If a book reprints the date of the reprint is added. Thus it may be assumed that if the following line "First published ....." only appears it is a first edition. If it is a reprint of our own first edition the line "Reprinted ....." will be added underneath. If it is the first time that we have published it and it is the reprint of some earlier edition, we print "First published in this edition ....." This applies particularly to reprints of old and established books. This has been our practice since 1929.

LOVAT DICKSON, LIMITED

(Taken over by Peter Davies, q.v.)

1937 STATEMENT.—It is our practice to print bibliographical data on the reverse of the title page of all our books, in which the date of first publication and subsequent reprints is stated, as follows:

First Published 1934
Second Impression 1935
Third Impression 1936

Lovat Dickson Ltd. 38 Bedford Street London
and St. Martin's House Bond Street Toronto
set and printed in Great Britain
by Billing & Sons Limited Guildford and Esher
Paper made by John Dickson and Company Limited
Bound by G. & J. Kitcat Limited
Set in Monotype Baskerville

DENNIS DOBSON, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our books bear the date of their first publication in Great Britain on the verso of the title page. Style as below. Sometimes they have the publication date in Roman figures on the title page itself.

(Title page.)
DENNIS DOBSON, LTD.
LONDON—MCMXLVII

(Verso.)

FIRST PUBLISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1947 BY
DENNIS DOBSON, LIMITED
29 GREAT QUEEN STREET
KINGSWAY, LONDON W C 2

NOEL DOUGLAS, LTD.

(Out of business.)

1937 STATEMENT.—We designate our first editions by printing the date of publication on the reverse of the title page, as "published 1928." Subsequent editions or reprints are added below, as,

published 1928
reprinted 1929
second edition 1930

This method was adopted about 1926 or 1927.

LINDSAY DRUMMOND, LIMITED

1947 STATEMENT.—A first edition of a book of British origin would contain, usually on the verso of the title page, the words "First published 1947." Owing to production delays it is difficult to put a month with any accuracy. In a second printing of the book we would add below the original line "Second impression etc." This would imply that there were no radical changes from the first printing. If the book was revised or brought up to date by the inclusion of new material,

this further printing would be registered as a second edition, with date.

This is the usual method we adopt, which I believe is the general one, though some publishers use the word "reprinted" instead of first, second or third impression.

GERALD DUCKWORTH & CO., LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our usual custom is to put on the reverse of the title page "First published, 1928." In some cases instead of this we put the date at the foot of the title page. Second or other revised editions are always proclaimed as such on the reverse of the title page, where the date of the most recent printing is also given.

ELDON PRESS, LTD.

(Controlled by Macdonald & Co., q.v.)

1937 STATEMENT.—First Editions are marked on the back of the title page

Published by
Eldon Press Ltd.
1934

For reprints the month of publication is added together with the date of the reprint, as follows.

Published by
Eldon Press Ltd.
December 1934
Second Impression January 1935

1947 STATEMENT.—(*Supplied sample title page showing present method. This bears on verso*):

First published 1947
Second Impression December 1947

PAUL ELEK PUBLISHERS, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—All first editions of our books are printed with copyright notes and date, whereas "reprints" and "second editions" always have the words "reprinted" or "second edition" and the date.

EPWORTH PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—It is our practice to put the date of the publication of any book on the back of the title-page. If the book is reprinted, the date of the reprint appears on the back of the title-page, e.g.:

First Edition 1922
Reprinted 1923

EYRE & SPOTTISWOODE (PUBLISHERS), LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—First Edition. Year of publication printed either under our name at the foot of the title

page or included in the printer's imprint at the foot of the verso of the title page, in the form "This book, first published 19. ., is printed ....."

Second and subsequent editions are shown as follows:

Upon the reverse side of the title page:

First published ..... 19. .
Reprinted ..... 19. .
Reprinted ..... 19 .

Where two editions have been printed in the same year, the month is added, i.e.,

First published June ..... 19 .
Reprinted October ..... 19 .

FABER AND FABER, LTD.

1937 STATEMENT.—When, in 1929, the firm became Faber and Faber, we started our present method of wording the note on the back of the title page of all our books.

FIRST PUBLISHED MAY MCMXXXIV
BY FABER AND FABER LIMITED
24 RUSSELL SQUARE LONDON W. C. 1
SECOND IMPRESSION JULY MCMXXXIV
PRINTED IN GREAT BRITAIN BY
THE CURWEN PRESS, PLAISTOW
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

This is a typical example, and we now adhere rigidly to this form.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our general practice is still the same as shown above.

During the war, however, we have made one or two modifications as follows:—

1. We generally omit the month, and content ourselves with naming the year. This is due to production delays.

2. Any reprint in which substantial alterations appear is called a new edition. Otherwise we call the reprint a new impression.

3. Sometimes, when the biblio is very extensive, we say "reprinted 1938 and 1939" instead of "second impression," "third impression," etc.

:: *See also Faber and Gwyer.*

FABER & GWYER, LTD.

(*Reorganized as Faber & Faber, Ltd., q.v. in 1929.*)

1928 STATEMENT.—Our practice—and I cannot say that we have adhered to it absolutely rigidly up to the present, has been to print on the back of the title page "First published by Faber & Gwyer, Ltd. in so and so" and with subsequent editions, or impressions, "Second Impression ——" etc. We do not as a rule print the date of publication on the title page itself.

THE FALCON PRESS (LONDON) LIMITED

1947 STATEMENT.—Our only method is to examine the biblio on the reverse of the title page.

This always reads in this order:

First published in 1947 (or other date.)
by The Falcon Press (London) Ltd.
7, Crown Passage, Pall Mall
London, S. W. 1
Printed in Great Britain (or other country.)
by Tonbridge Printers Limited (or other printer.)
Tonbridge, Kent.
All rights reserved.

In the event of a second or subsequent impression being published that fact and the date would also be given on the reverse of the title page as follows:

Second impression	November 1947
Third impression	December 1947

FENLAND PRESS, LTD.

(Subsidiary of Williams and Norgate, Ltd., q.v.)

1947 STATEMENT.—It is our practice to print the year of publication on the reverse of the title page, e.g.

FIRST PUBLISHED 1934

When the book is reprinted we then insert the month and year when it was first published and the date of the 2nd impression, e.g.

FIRST PUBLISHED MARCH 1934
SECOND IMPRESSION APRIL 1934
THIRD IMPRESSION AUGUST 1934 and so on.

RONALD FLATTEAU & CO.

1947 STATEMENT.—Typical of the rather uninspired and unimaginative British publisher, we have the usual method of differentiating between the first and subsequent printings. Namely, "First Edition—May 1946," "Second Edition—June 1946."

FOCAL PRESS, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our method of indicating our first editions is as follows:—

On the page following the title page—

First published in ..... by Focal Press.

Subsequent reprints have their impression number or edition number quoted on the same page.

THE FOREST PRESS

1948 STATEMENT.—It is our practice to put the date of publication of any book on the title-page itself. If the book is reprinted, the date of the reprint appears on the title-page and a bibliographical description on the back of the title.

T. N. FOULIS, LTD.

(Out of business prior to 1937.)

1928 STATEMENT.—My usual plan with regard to title

pages is to print the date of publication on the back thereof, e.g.

> "First published January the fifteenth 1928.
> Reprinted February 1928.
> Reprinted March 1928."

FOUR O'S PUBLISHING CO.

:: *See Oakwood Press.*

WELLS GARDNER, DARTON & CO., LTD.

1937 STATEMENT.—We have followed no strict principle in designating our first editions or first impressions. The nature of our publications, which include fiction, children's books, religious books and some poetry, as well as miscellaneous works, has been so varied, and the trade conditions in regard to format, price, re-prints, and other details have changed so frequently during the past quarter of a century, our methods have depended very much on circumstances of the particular time, and of course, to a certain extent also on the personal discretion of the author and the member of the firm concerned with a particular book. We are, therefore, unable to give you any definite information in general. If there is any particular book which we publish about which you wish to make enquiry, we can probably give you the accurate facts whether they are printed in the book or not.

No reply received to 1947 inquiry.

GAY AND HANCOCK, LTD.

(Purchased by A & C. Black, Ltd., April, 1929, who continued to issue a few volumes under Gay & Hancock, Ltd., imprint at least as late as 1935.)

1937 STATEMENT.—*First Editions* of our publications have the date on the title-page only; Second and Reprints have the date of reprint on the title-page and particulars of all printings in a bibliography on the verso.

THE GOLDEN COCKEREL PRESS

1948 STATEMENT.—With a few exceptions all our books have been issued in a first edition only, limited to between 150 and 750 copies, often signed by the author and the artist, for collectors of finely produced and illustrated books of literary worth.

The exceptions are:

April 1921. ADAM & EVE & PINCH ME by A. E. Coppard
550 copies.
July, 1921.
500 copies
Dec., 1921.
1000 copies.

April 1921. TERPSICHORE & OTHER POEMS by H. T. Wade-Gery.
350 copies.
2nd. edition:
350 copies.

June 1922. THE PUPPET SHOW: Tales and Satires. By Martin Armstrong.
25 signed copies: 1200 unsigned copies.
1923: 2nd. edition—1500 copies.

Oct. 1932. RUMMY: That Noble Game Expounded in Prose, Poetry, Diagram and 15 Engravings by A. E. Coppard and Robert Gibbings, with an Account of Certain Diversions into the Mountain Fastnesses of Cork and Kerry.
250 numbered and signed copies: 1000 unsigned copies.

Oct. 1932. CONSEQUENCES. A Complete Story in the Manner of the Old Parlour Game in Nine Chapters, each by a different author.
200 numbered and signed copies: 1000 unsigned copies.

March 1935. THE HANSOM CAB AND THE PIGEONS by L. A. G. Strong.
200 numbered and signed copies: and unlimited unsigned edition.

Nov. 1936. THE EPICURE'S ANTHOLOGY. Collected by Nancy Quennell.
150 numbered copies: and an unlimited edition.

Nov. 1936. THE TALE OF THE GOLDEN COCKEREL by A. S. Pushkin. Translated by Hannah Waller.
100 numbered copies: and unlimited unsigned edition.

Nov. 1936. CHANTICLEER. A Bibliography of the Golden Cockerel Press, April 1921–August 1936.
300 numbered and signed copies: and unlimited unsigned edition.

July 1937. ANA THE RUNNER: A Treatise for Princes and Generals attributed to Prince Mahmoud Abdul. By Patrick Miller.
150 numbered and signed copies: and unlimited unsigned edition.

Aug. 1937. HERE'S FLOWERS: An Anthology of Flower Poems, compiled by Joan Rutter.
200 numbered copies: and unlimited unsigned edition.

Sept. 1937. MR. CHAMBERS AND PERSEPHONE by Christopher Whitfield.
150 numbered and signed copies: and unlimited unsigned edition.

Aug. 1937. ANIMAL ANTICS by Elizabeth Geddes.
Unlimited edition only.

Oct. 1937. GOAT GREEN of the Better Gift by T. F. Powys.
150 numbered and signed copies: and unlimited unsigned edition.

Feb. 1938. THE WHITE LLAMA, being La Venganza del Condor of V. G. Calderon. Translated by Richard Phibbs.
75 numbered copies: and an unlimited edition.

March 1938. TOMORROW'S STAR by L. Cranmer-Byng.
Unlimited edition only.

Aug. 1938. TAPSTER'S TAPESTRY by A. E. Coppard.
75 numbered and signed copies: and unlimited unsigned edition.

Aug. 1938. BRIEF CANDLES by Lawrence Binyon.
100 numbered and signed copies: and unlimited unsigned edition.

Sept. 1939. LADY FROM YESTERDAY by Christopher Whitfield.
50 numbered and signed copies: and unlimited unsigned edition.

Oct. 1939. THE WISDOM OF THE CYMRY translated from the Welsh Triads by Winifred Faraday.
60 numbered copies: and unlimited edition.

The Press will be pleased to answer any questions which may arise about any of their books.

VICTOR GOLLANCZ, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our first editions are distinguished by the fact that they contain no information on them as to what edition they are. All editions other than first editions bear, at the back of the title-page, the words "First Published —— second impression (date)" and so on.

GRAYSON & GRAYSON, LIMITED

(Formerly Eveleigh Nash & Grayson, Ltd., q.v.)

1937 STATEMENT.—In all books published by us we insert bibliographical details on the *back* of the title page as follows:

For first editions
First published by
Grayson & Grayson Ltd.
1935

For reprints

First published by
Grayson & Grayson Ltd.
May 1935
Second Impression May 1935

No reply received to 1947 inquiry.

THE GREY WALLS PRESS, LIMITED

1947 STATEMENT.—The biblio of all GREY WALLS books appears on the reverse of the title page; first printed, followed by date of year, in the case of succeeding printings second impression and date, etc. Our firm was founded in 1939 and we have since published books interesting to collectors and dealers.

ROBERT HALE LIMITED

(Formerly Robert Hale and Company.)

1947 STATEMENT.—This company was formed in February 1936.

Our books may be divided into two categories—NON-FICTION and FICTION. The title-pages of the former bear the year of issue on the reverse of title. When the book is reprinted the bibliography is placed at back of title.

In the case of FICTION, the title-page bears no date of issue, but on the reverse of title is given the year when the book was first published. Any subsequent reprints will be added to that bibliography.

HAMISH HAMILTON, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—When a book is first published, we print a notice at the top of the reverse of the title page reading "First Published, 1934, 1935 or 1936," as the case may be. When we come to a second impression, we alter this notice by inserting in the top line the month upon which the book was published, January, February, etc., and beneath it we insert a second line reading, Second Impression—(Month) 1934, 1935, 1936, as the case may be, and so on for subsequent reprints.

JOHN HAMILTON, LTD.

(Firm was in liquidation in 1941.)

1937 STATEMENT.—It is our practice to have no date shown on our first edition. If the book is reprinted then the date of the first edition appears together with the reprint date underneath, e.g.:

First Edition 1922.
Reprinted 1923.

HAMMOND, HAMMOND & COMPANY, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our first edition of any important book is usually indicated by having the month and year of production given in Arabic figures under the imprint of the printers. Any reprint is marked on the imprint page as a reprint, with the date in full.

HARPER & BROTHERS

(London house discontinued prior to 1937. Hamish Hamilton, Ltd., now are agents for Harper & Brothers New York publications.)

1928 STATEMENT.—Our first editions are designated by printing at the back of the title page the following words: First Edition.

:: *See also American section.*

GEORGE G. HARRAP & COMPANY, LIMITED

1928 STATEMENT.—Our first editions are distinguishable by the date of publication appearing on the reverse of the title-page. We print a notice in that place, running, for example:

First published 1928
By .....

followed by the name of the firm and the address. Should the book reprint the notice is added as follows:

Reprinted March 1928

and the month of publication is added to the original notice (the month is not put in at first because when a book goes to press the date of publication cannot conveniently be determined to a nicety). The notice in the case of a reprint, therefore, would be, for example:

First published June 1916
By . . . . . .
Reprinted March 1928

Succeeding reprints are entered thus:

Reprinted: July, 1925; *January* 1927
February 1928

When a book has previously been printed in America or elsewhere abroad we omit "First" from the notice reading:

Published 1928
By . . . . . .

But a translation first issued by ourselves would be marked "First published."

1937 STATEMENT.—When a book has been previously printed in America or elsewhere abroad we nevertheless include "First" in the notice, implying that publication under our imprint was first made at the time referred to.

We began using our present method at some time prior to 1924.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our practice in regard to the bibliographical notice on the reverse of the title page follows, with temporary modifications, what is laid down in your 1937 edition [1928 and 1937 statements]. The parenthetical remark that "when a book goes to press the date of publication cannot conveniently be determined to a nicety" has been greatly emphasized in these

difficult days of production, and it applies now to reprints as well as to new books. For this reason we do not at present attempt to give the month of publication. For books that were issued during or after 1945, therefore, the bibliographical notice would read on these lines:

First published 1945
By ....
Reprinted: 1946; 1947.

RUPERT HART-DAVIS, LIMITED

1948 STATEMENT.—The principles we use to identify the various printings of our books are as follows:

The first printing is distinguished by either (a) the date (year) on the title page, or (b) by the words "First published 194–" on the reverse of the title page. Sometimes we use both (a) and (b).

The second printing has the words "Second Impression 194–" added on the reverse of the title page, leaving the original date on the title page itself. If the second printing, or any subsequent printing, contains enough alterations to merit the distinction, we should use the words "Revised Edition 194–."

HEATH CRANTON, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—In the first edition of books published by us, the year of publication will be found on the Title page or on the back thereof. In the case of a

reissue or further edition, we insert on the back of the Title page the year of the original publication with a note of the year when the reissue or further edition first appears.

W. HEFFER & SONS, LTD.

1928 STATEMENT.—It is our custom to put the date on the title page as part of our imprint. Only in the case of later impressions or editions do we put bibliographical data on the verso of the title page. May we say that although this is our invariable practice now, we have not been strictly consistent in the past.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our present custom is to put the date of the book and other bibliographical details on the verso of the title page. This is our invariable practice now, although we were not consistent in books published by us before 1930.

WILLIAM HEINEMANN, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—During the early years of the history of this firm there was, I believe, no attempt made specially to designate first editions. The date of publication of a book was usually placed underneath the imprint on the title page. In some cases when further editions or further impressions were issued, the words "second edition," "third edition," etc., appeared either on the title page or on the fly overleaf, and the absence

of such a notice was the only indication of the fact that the book was a first edition. In recent years, however, we have instituted the practice of printing on the back of the title page, or on a fly, a bibliographical note in all the books we publish. That is to say, on the first edition we print "First published such and such a date" and as each new impression or new edition is called for we add the note "second impression such and such a date" and so on. We take great pains to get these bibliographical notes accurate and to discriminate carefully between new impressions and new editions. In the event of a book being reprinted without any alterations in the text as it originally appeared, we call the re-issue a new impression. If the text is changed in any way we call it a New Edition.

We do not follow the American practice of printing the words "First Edition" anywhere in our books. This I believe is quite a recent idea inspired by the interest taken by the modern American in first editions of modern books.

I am afraid I cannot tell you the date at which we first began using this present method, but it was certainly soon after 1920.

JOHN HERITAGE, PUBLISHER

(Incorporated with Unicorn Press, Ltd., q.v.)

HODDER & STOUGHTON, LTD.

1937 STATEMENT.—We are unable to help you with regard to our First Editions, as our methods vary with every book.

1947 STATEMENT.—The date of every edition of every book is printed on the reverse of the title-page, where the number of the edition is usually recorded. The words "First Printed" are usually included on all first editions.

HOGARTH PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—In first editions our custom is to have the year of publication on the title page and no other indication. In case of a second impression or edition we print "Second Impression (or edition)" on the title page with the year of publication and on the back the dates of first and second editions.

The method as set out has been our method since the beginning of the Press.

HOLLIS AND CARTER, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—We always put on the verso of the title page, "1st published, 1947. Second Impression," etc. The last date on this list therefore will tell the book-collector which edition or printing he is buying.

HOME & VAN THAL, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—As far as we are concerned we strictly adhere to what I have always understood to be the correct bibliographical details, viz. that an impression is simply a reprint of the first edition without any textual alterations. A second edition would be a revision of the text of the first edition.

MARTIN HOPKINSON, LTD.

(Out of business; publications taken over by John Lane, q.v.)

1937 STATEMENT.—Our practice is to put the date of publication on the title page. When a reprint takes place we place on the back of the title page the usual bibliographical information "First Printed" with date —and date of reprint.

If material alterations are made in the text or format we should call the reprint a new edition.

We have followed our present practice since 1928.

GERALD HOWE, LTD.

(Out of business; publications taken over by John Lane, q.v.)

1937 STATEMENT.—In our first editions the top of the title-page verso either contains the statement "first published" with the date or is left blank, and in subsequent

printings the dates of the first edition and of reprints and new editions are given in this place. This has been our practice since 1926 when we began business.

HURST & BLACKETT

:: *See Hutchinson & Co., Ltd.*

HUTCHINSON & CO., (PUBLISHERS) LIMITED

1947 STATEMENT.—We do not mark first editions in any way.

This may be taken to apply also to those firms which have amalgamated with Messrs. Hutchinson.

JARROLDS PUBLISHERS (LONDON), LTD.

1937 STATEMENT.—In the case of first editions of all our non-fiction books, the year of issue is placed in roman numerals below our imprint on the title page. There is no reference anywhere else in the book to the fact that it is the first edition. In the event of further reprint(s) being called for, the bibliography is set up on back of title, thus, for example:

First Published	May 1934
Second Impression	June 1934
Third Impression	August 1934

In the case of fiction, the month and year of first publication in this country are set up at back of title page, thus, for example:

First Published in Great Britain May 1934

In the event of subsequent reprint(s) the dates are set forth as in the example for non-fiction given above.

1948 STATEMENT.—It is not our present practice to include dates in our publications. In cases where books are reprinted, we state "Second impression," and so on, as appropriate.

HERBERT JENKINS, LTD.

1937 STATEMENT.—It is now our custom to put the date of our publications on the back of the title page, and if a reprint is called for we show the date of the reprint also on the back of the title page. If, however, we produce a cheap edition of the work we omit the date therefrom.

We began using our present method about 1924.

1948 STATEMENT.—At present and during the war, owing to existing conditions and the very considerable delays in production, we are omitting the dates of publication from our books and are using the term "First Printing." This is a temporary measure only and we hope later to be able to revert to our normal practice which is mentioned in our previous statement.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSON PUBLISHERS LIMITED

1947 STATEMENT.—All bibliographical information is printed on the reverse of the title page. The formula used is: "First published in 19. ." for the first edition, and subsequent impressions and editions are printed below this.

MICHAEL JOSEPH, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—It is our custom to print the year of publication of our books on the reverse of the title page.

If the book is reprinted the arrangement indicated below is followed:

First published May, 1936
Second Impression June, 1936

The word "edition" is only used in the event of a cheaper reprint or when textual alterations have been effected.

ALFRED A. KNOPF, INC.

(*English house discontinued December 1930.*)

1928 STATEMENT.—Our practice of designating our first editions is to place on the verso of the title page the legend "first published" followed by the month and

year. The further impressions are designated by the number of the impression, and further editions by the number of the edition. In both cases the dates are shown.

:: *See also American section.*

JOHN LANE, THE BODLEY HEAD, LIMITED

1947 STATEMENT.—With regard to first editions, the practice here has varied in the course of time. Originally first editions had simply the date on the title page; further printings had the words "Second" or "Third Edition" as the case might be, and also the date, though there may have been cases in which the practice was varied slightly. Nowadays we print on the back of the title page the words "First Published in" followed by either the date of the year or the month and the year. In event of reprints the words are added "Second Impression" with the month and the year. In no case have we ever printed the words "First edition" on a book.

LATIMER HOUSE, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—In the case of a first edition of a book the words "First Published 1947" appear on the verso of the title page. Subsequent printings bear the words "Second Impression October 1948," "Third Impression January 1949" and so on.

T. WERNER LAURIE, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—We follow the custom laid down by the Publishers' Association; namely, we print on the *back of the title,* the words:

First Published	in 1926
Second Impression	— 1926
Third Edition	— 1928

An impression is an exact reprint of a former edition. An edition is where some alterations have been made.

We cannot tell you the exact date we first issued the form but we believe it was sometime in 1925.

LAWRENCE AND WISHART, LTD.

1948 STATEMENT.—In recent years we simply put the *year* of publication at the bottom of the title page—usually in this style

London
Lawrence and Wishart
1948

It is quite impractical to put the month of publication in the verso title page because production is still so difficult here that we never know when a book will arrive.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY

1928 STATEMENT.—Our books are usually designated as follows:

Copyright notice followed by the date and the name of this Company on the back of the title, the date also sometimes appears on the front. The words "New edition" or "New impression" as the case may be, is also printed on the front of the title page.

With regard to limited editions, we usually state the words "Limited edition printed from type and type distributed." This information appears as a rule on the half title; copyright notice, date, and our name also appearing on the back of the title.

1937 STATEMENT.—Our books are usually designated as follows:

Copyright notice followed by the date and the name of author or this Company on the back of the title, followed by the words "First Edition" on important books. The date also sometimes appears on the front. In any case subsequent impressions are so noted on the copyright page or the bastard.

With regard to limited editions, we usually state the words "Limited edition printed from type and type distributed." This information appears as a rule on the half title; copyright notice, name of author, date, or our name also appearing on the back of the title.

We began using our present method many years ago.

1947 STATEMENT.—So far as we are aware this Company has not changed in any way its method of identifying first editions of our publications, and first printings are still based on the information which we supplied in 1937.

However, all our publications are printed in America and we do not make special printings of them for sale in this country. Therefore the information given in the American section of your book should be exactly similar to that which we have supplied you with for inclusion in the English section.

:: *See also American section.*

LITTLEBURY & COMPANY, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—Post-war production has been so erratic that to insert the actual date of publication of a book has been impractical. Publications issued on any one date in the year have been as late as eighteen months in production, owing to shortage of materials and labour in the Binding and other Departments.

For this reason alone publication dates have been omitted and they will not be inserted until a more settled state in the Industry can be assured.

JOHN LONG, LIMITED

1928 STATEMENT.—New books published by us are printed with year date of Copyright on back of Title Page in the first edition and subsequent editions are marked 2nd Edition, etc., on title page. This applies to novels published at 7s.6d., the cheaper editions being issued later.

1935 STATEMENT.—Actually, though we put the date in our General Books, this practice does not apply to

novels. In cases, however, where 7/6 novels are reprinted at the same price, we put Second or Third Impression, as the case may be.

We would also mention that the same procedure also applies to our affiliated company, Messrs. Andrew Melrose, Ltd.

1948 STATEMENT.—It is not our present practice to include dates in our publications. In cases where books are reprinted, we state 2nd impression, and so on, as required.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., LTD.

1928 STATEMENT.—We always date the title page of our books, and unless the book is marked "—— Impression" or "—— Edition" it is a first edition.

1936 STATEMENT.—Since 1928 we have modified our practice, in that we do not now put the bibliographical information regarding edition, impression or date on the title page. It is all, however, given on the back of the title.

1948 STATEMENT.—We still follow the same arrangement as in our statement of 1936, i.e.: all bibliographical information is given on back of title page.

SAMPSON LOW, MARSTON & CO., LTD.

1948 STATEMENT.—We have no settled rule with regard to stating on the title page or elsewhere, the date of first publication or reprints.

MACDONALD & CO., (PUBLISHERS) LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—*Furnished sample title page showing method. This bears on verso:*

First published 1947
Second Impression December 1947

ALEXANDER MACLEHOSE & CO.

(Out of business sometime prior to 1947.)

1937 STATEMENT.—It is our general practice to put the date of the publication of any book on the title page itself. If the book is reprinted, the date of the reprint appears on the title page and a bibliographical description on the back of the title.

MACMILLAN & CO., LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our first editions carry the date of publication on the title page. If the book is reprinted a statement is put on the back of the title page, saying: "First edition (say) 1900 Reprinted 1902." Any subsequent reprints are indicated in the same way. We do not call a book "second edition" unless (1) the type has been reset, or (2) very substantial alterations have been made. In that case instead of "Reprinted," "Second Edition" would be printed on the back of the title page and occasionally on the title page itself, though

there is no special rule about this. The date appearing on the title page itself is the date of printing in every case.

To give a concrete example, a book that was first published in 1900 and then reprinted without much alteration in 1902, and of which a second edition appeared in 1908, would be designated as follows: On the title page the date 1908 would appear, and on the back of the title page the words:

First Edition 1900
Reprinted 1902
Second Edition 1908

We are sorry to say that it is impossible for us to give the date when we first adopted this practice.

:: *See also American section.*

ELKIN MATHEWS & MARROT

(Succeeded prior to 1937 by Ivor Nicholson & Watson, Ltd., q.v.)

1928 STATEMENT.—In the case of a first impression we make no special mention; subsequent printings are noted on verso of title-page. In the case of Limited Editions we insert an explanatory note. All our books without exception we date on the title-page. Such has in former years been the usual practice: it is now invariable.

MATSON'S PUBLICATIONS

1947 STATEMENT.—All our editions bear the date of publication. Thus the first edition might be—

"First published November 1947"

The next edition would carry the lines—

"First published November 1947
Reprinted December 1947," and so on.

MEDICI SOCIETY, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—As you are probably aware, we are publishers of both the Riccardi Press books, which are set by hand, and also books produced in the normal manner from machine set type. All the Riccardi Press books are published in limited editions and are not reprinted, the editions being limited to the number stated on the certificate which faces the half-title. Date on title page. With our ordinary books it is usual to put the publication date: (1) On the foot of the title page, or (2) On the reverse of the title page below the line "Printed in Great Britain."

On reprints we do not usually put the date on the title page, but on the reverse, printing a bibliographical note as—

FIRST PUBLISHED (or FIRST PRINTED) 1930
REPRINTED (or SECOND EDITION) 1931

the difference being that if the book is printed from standing type we state REPRINTED or if the book is re-

vised to any extent then we use the words SECOND EDITION.

ANDREW MELROSE, LTD.

:: *See John Long, Ltd.*

MERIDIAN BOOKS, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—It is not the policy of this firm to identify first printings of our books by any particular system. In the event of a second edition of a book it is our practice to insert:—

FIRST PUBLISHED (followed by month and year)
SECOND EDITION (date).

METHUEN & CO., LTD.

1928 STATEMENT.—For some years past all first editions of books we have published have had on the back of the title page "First Published in ——." As and when the book is reprinted so a further note is added.

This does not apply to Limited Editions, which bear on the back of the title page a note to the effect that "This Edition is Limited to —— copies of which this is No. ——."

1947 STATEMENT.—Since 1905 all first editions of books we have published have had on the back of the title page "First Published in ——." As and when the book is reprinted so a further note is added.

In the case of books first published in the U.S.A.

the words "First published in Great Britain in ——" are used.

Limited editions bear on the back of the title page a note to the effect that "This Edition is Limited to —— copies of which this is No. ——."

Translations of foreign books published by us bear on the back of the title page "First published in (French) under the title of '————.' This translation first published in Great Britain in ——."

MILLS & BOON, LIMITED

1936 STATEMENT.—We place on the back of the title page the month and the year that we publish our books; as for instance one published in January of this year would be as follows:

Published January 1936.

We have used this method since we first started publishing in 1909.

1947 STATEMENT.—We have been compelled to revise the statement on the back of our title pages, owing to the difficulties of production. Our present method is that we omit the month of publication, and merely state:

First Published 1947 etc.

FREDERICK MULLER, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—On the back of the title pages of our books is a bibliographical note which reads: "First

published by Frederick Muller Ltd. (here follows the year in which the book was published)."

When a second edition is published we add the words: "Second Edition," and the year. We then also add the month when the first edition was published.

JOHN MURRAY

1947 STATEMENT.—The practice we have followed for many years is to omit the date from the title page and to insert at the back of the title page the words "First Edition" together with the year of issue.

In the case of certain books, chiefly those printed for private circulation, the date appears at the foot of the title page with no biblio. on the reverse.

MUSEUM PRESS, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—In the case of first editions of all our books, the year of issue is placed under our imprint on the title page. In the case of subsequent editions the bibliography appears on the reverse of title.

EVELEIGH NASH AND GRAYSON, LTD.

(Became Grayson & Grayson, Ltd., q.v.)

1928 STATEMENT.—On the reverse of the title page:—

First published in ——
Second printing ——

THOMAS NELSON & SONS, LTD.

1928 STATEMENT.—We have used the following three phrases on the reverse of the title page in a number of our General and Fiction publications:

First Printed ——
First Published ——
First Impression ——

When a second impression or a reprint is issued, we usually put the following in the same position:

First Impression ——
Second Impression ——

First Published ——
Reprinted ——

1947 STATEMENT.—The method we now use on the title page of our books is as follows:

First Published .. ..
Reprinted .....

GEORGE NEWNES, LTD.

1928 STATEMENT.—So far as this firm is concerned we have no fixed rule. It so happens that the greater part of our Book publishing work is concerned with the reissue of books that have already appeared in library editions.

In cases where we do publish original work ourselves, we do not mark our first editions in any way. On

our second and subsequent editions or impressions we generally state on the page facing the title page the number of editions that have been published with the date of their publication, thus: "First Impression May, 1928, Second Impression July, 1928," and so on.

1937 STATEMENT.—In cases where we do publish original work ourselves, we usually print the word "Copyright" and the date of issue on the back of the title page of the first edition of a book. On our second and subsequent editions or impressions we generally state under this the number of editions that have been published with the date of their publication, thus: "First Impression May, 1936, Second Impression July, 1936" and so on.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our usual rule now is to insert on the back of the title page of every new book the date of publication, for example, "First published ..... October 1947," or sometimes the year only, as "First published ..... 1947."

Subsequent reprints or editions are noted as "Second Edition ..... December 1947," or again, the year only.

Also, on the back of the title page, we include the words "Copyright" and "All rights Reserved."

The previous note which we sent to you does not now apply, as at that time we dealt chiefly with cheap reprints of novels.

With the exception of two special Series, namely the "WILLIAM" books and the "SUDDEN" titles, we have now

discontinued the issue of Fiction, and our Catalogue is devoted almost entirely to Technical works, dealing with Engineering, Electrical, Building, Radio, Automobile, etc. publications; also Children's Books.

We publish too, a small number of General Books dealing with Literature, Art, etc.

IVOR NICHOLSON & WATSON, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our first editions are indicated by the words "First published in 1936" on the title page verso. Subsequent issues and impressions are added below and the month of original publication is also included, i.e.:

First Edition ..... May 1936
Reprinted ..... May 1936
Reprinted ..... June 1936

This is now our invariable practice, although since the firm started in 1931 various methods have been used.

JAMES NISBET & CO., LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—It is our practice to insert the date of our First and subsequent Editions of general books on the reverse of the title page.

We much regret that we cannot tell you when this practice commenced, but we have dated our editions over a considerable period.

THE NONESUCH PRESS, LTD.

1937 STATEMENT.—Our practice is to date our books, whether they be first or subsequent editions, upon the title page; and to record upon the back of the title page or elsewhere the particular impression to which the copy belongs.

This has been our practice since the publication of our first book in 1923.

1948 STATEMENT.—Our practice nowadays and since the early 1940's is to date the particular impression to which the copy belongs on the title page, and to record the date of the first edition on the title verso.

THE OAKWOOD PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—All our first editions simply bear the imprint "Published by" and the date, whereas further editions or reprints carry the imprint "First published ——. Second editions (or reprint) ——." Thus as far as our books are concerned the absence of a statement to the contrary in the front-papers stamps it as a first edition.

This company has been in existence since 1936; before that date it was known as the Four O's Publishing Co. (1931).

OLIVER & BOYD, LTD.

1937 STATEMENT.—It is our practice to put the date of publication of any book on the title page itself. If

the book is reprinted, the date of the reprint appears on the title page and a bibliographical description on the back of the title, e.g.

First Edition	1922
Reprinted	1923
Second Edition	1924

1947 STATEMENT.—Our first editions are indicated by the words on the title page verso—'First Published—' or 'First Edition—' depending on whether the matter is completely new or whether it has appeared, or in part appeared, in some previous publication.

It may or may not also appear on the title page, this being decided on the basis of appropriateness to the title page layout. Subsequent editions are added below on title page verso thus:

First Published	September 1944
Second Edition—Revised	May 1945
Reprinted	November 1945

This is our current practice but there have naturally been many variations since our first publication in 1778.

GEORGE OVER (RUGBY), LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our practice is to print date of publication, and in case of later editions to state which.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—We never, I think, print *first edition* on any first edition. All our title pages of first editions are dated, and so are the title pages of the first printing of editions which we distinguish as "second," "third," etc. For the information of the public we distinguish "second edition," i.e., an issue embodying substantial alterations (whether reset or not) from "second impression," i.e., an issue substantially (though not always identically) the same as the first. I know that this is not quite sound from a bibliographical point of view; but I think publishers in our position are bound to put the convenience of the public first. It is often important for a student to be sure he has the latest edition of a book; but it would be unfair to cause him to buy a mere reprint by calling it "nth edition" simply.

It is probably unnecessary to explain in this note our regular practice, when we produce an unaltered or corrected "impression," of taking the date off the title page and giving the necessary bibliographical information opposite the title page: with us, the absence of the date from the title page is a sign that the issue is not the first printing of an "edition" in our sense of the term.

We are afraid we cannot give you the date when we began using our present method of identifying first editions, but it was a good many years ago.

CECIL PALMER

(Out of business prior to 1937.)

1928 STATEMENT.—The plan we have always adopted is to print on the back of the title page "First Edition" and then the year of publication. In the event of further editions, we add to this information the following example:

First Edition	June 1927
Second Edition	September 1927
Third Edition	January 1928

ERIC PARTRIDGE, LTD. (SCHOLARTIS PRESS)

(Now out of business. Oxford University Press took over some publications.)

1937 STATEMENT.—It is our practice to put the date of the publication of any book on the title page itself. If the book is reprinted, the date of the reprint appears on the title page and a bibliographical description on the back of the title page, e.g.

First Edition	1922
Reprinted	1923
Second Edition	1924

S. W. PARTRIDGE & CO.

:: *See A. & C. Black, Ltd.*

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRUBNER & CO., LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—If there is no statement at all as to a second or later edition or impression, the assumption, of course, is that the book is a first edition. In the case of reprints, or new editions, we state this on the reverse of the title page.

We regret we cannot tell you the date on which this method was started but it has been going on now for a very long period.

PENDULUM PUBLICATIONS, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—No method is at present employed by us to identify first printings of our books, although most of them bear a date and when a second edition is produced, this fact is usually imprinted on the verso of the title page.

PHAIDON PRESS, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—The second and following editions of our books are always marked: Second Edition or Third Edition and so on, whilst our first editions have no note at all to this effect.

PLEIADES BOOKS, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our present practice is as follows: In the case of the first edition we include in the prelims

a statement to the effect that the book was "First published 19—." In the case of a reprint: "First published 19—, reprinted 19—." In the event of a second reprint: "First published 19—, Reprinted 19—, Reprinted 19—," and so on.

POETRY BOOKSHOP

(*Out of business.*)

1937 STATEMENT.—The First Editions of the Poetry Bookshop are generally designated by the words *on the back of title-page:* Published: month: year.

For second and subsequent editions the words Reprinted or 2nd Impression, etc., are *added.*

We would mention that this has only been a general rule heretofore, but it is certainly one we would be prepared to adopt in the case of future publications.

THE PORPOISE PRESS

(*Out of business. Stock held by Faber & Faber.*)

1937 STATEMENT.—The first impressions of our ordinary issues bear on the back of the title, to which all bibliographical matter is relegated: "First published in (date of year) by The Porpoise Press, 133a George Street, Edinburgh." On the second and subsequent impressions, there is stated "First impression (month and year); Second impression (month and year)," etc.

Where special editions have also been issued, this fact is stated on the ordinary edition, and on the special edition itself there appears a statement as to the size of the edition, etc.: e.g., "This edition, on hand-made paper, is limited to fifty signed and numbered copies. This copy is Number —."

PRACTICAL PRESS, LTD.

:: *See Rockliff Publishing Corporation, Ltd.*

PUTNAM & COMPANY, LTD.

(Formerly G. P. Putnam's Sons, Ltd.)

1947 STATEMENT.—Our English procedure for indicating first editions is as follows:

On the reverse of the title page, we print the line

First published .....

followed by the month and year.

When the book is reprinted, we retain this line, adding underneath it

Reprinted .....

followed by the month and year.

Further impressions are indicated in the same way. If, however, there is any definite alteration in matter or style, we indicate this by the words

Second edition .....

followed by the month and year.

The same procedure would apply for subsequent editions.

:: *See also American section.*

QUOTA PRESS (BELFAST)

1947 STATEMENT.—In the case of first edition the date is usually put on title page or the book is described:

First Published .....

In the case of a new impression or edition this is stated below, e.g.

First Published ..... November 1930
Second Impression .. December 1930

This practice was not always adhered to during the war years.

RICCARDI PRESS

:: *See Medici Society, Ltd.*

RICH & COWAN, LIMITED

1937 STATEMENT.—It is our custom now to put "first printing 1936" "second printing—such and such a date." In special occasions, as with H. V. Morton, we put the number printed of the first edition.

Our early system was to include the month of publication.

1947 STATEMENT.—Owing to war-time production

conditions we have had to omit dating our books and we are not yet reverting to the pre-war practice. The system shown on our previous statement was, of course, in use up to 1940.

RICHARDS PRESS, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—It may be taken that any book published by us is the first edition unless there appears a note on the back of the title page indicating more than one printing. It is possible that in a few cases the fact that the book is not a first edition may be indicated by the words "cheap edition" or "new edition" on the title page itself.

:: *See also Martin Secker and Warburg, Ltd.*

SKELTON ROBINSON

(Formerly Citizen Press, Ltd.)

1947 STATEMENT.—Not marked on first editions, but in cases of second impressions and editions, printed on reverse of bastard title-page.

ROCKLIFF PUBLISHING CORPORATION, LIMITED

(Practical Press, Ltd. and Art Trade Press, Ltd., associates.)

1947 STATEMENT.—We follow the custom as given in "Rules for Compositors and Readers" of the Oxford

University Press, namely the edition is indicated on the reverse of the title page. The first edition includes the date of the copyright only. All subsequent editions and impressions are indicated under the copyright line.

GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—If there is no statement at all as to a second or later edition or impression, the assumption, of course, is that the book is a first edition. In the case of reprints, or new editions, we state this on the reverse of the title page.

We regret we cannot tell you the date on which this method was started but it has been going on now for a very long period.

ST. BOTOLPH PUBLISHING CO., LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—We have so far, as a new Company, not had occasion to have second printings of any of our books. Should we do so, however, we propose to indicate the number of the printing on the back of the title page in the place usually adopted for naming series of printings and editions.

SCHOLARTIS PRESS

:: *See Eric Partridge, Ltd.*

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, LTD.

1928 STATEMENT.—In response to your inquiry as to the method followed by my firm distinguishing first editions, I do not think that there is any absolute hard and fast rule laid down which would apply in every case. The rule generally followed is to note on the reverse of the title page under the copyright notice the dates when the book has been reprinted. The words "First Edition" or "First Printing" do not usually appear on first editions, but if the copyright date and the date on the title page are in agreement, and there is no further note, the assumption is that the copy is a first edition. Taking half a dozen books at random I note the following details:

Edward Bok. "The Americanization of Edward Bok."
New York
Charles Scribner's Sons
1927

on the reverse—Copyright 1920, 1922 by Charles Scribner's Sons. First Edition September 1920, Second Edition November 1920, Third Edition December 1920, and so on down to 24th Edition August 1923, 25th Edition (Popular Edition) August 1923, and so on down to 34th Edition (Popular Edition) March 1924. In the meantime a different edition known as the Library Edition was published in February 1924 which goes down to the 40th Edition March 1927.

Will James. "Smoky"
Charles Scribner's Sons
New York—London
1927

Copyright 1926 by Charles Scribner's Sons. Published September 1926. Reprinted September, October, twice in November, five times in December, 1926, once in February 1927; August 1927. Popular Edition published August 1927.

Pupin. "From Immigrant to Inventor"
Charles Scribner's Sons
New York—London
1924

Copyright 1922, 1923 by Charles Scribner's Sons. Published September 1923, Reprinted November 1923, January, March, July, October 1924. In this case the copyright notice of 1922 indicates prior publication of part of the book in the Magazine, but here the actual publication date is mentioned.

The assumption is that unless otherwise stated on the reverse of the title page the book may be considered as a first edition. Of course it does not take into account such questions as issues. A mistake might be discovered while the presses were running and an alteration made in later copies. There would naturally be nothing on the book to indicate such a change.

1947 STATEMENT.—Charles Scribner's Sons, Ltd., are associated, as you doubtless understand, with Charles

Scribner's Sons, New York. As far as editions which we import from America are concerned, the rule for distinguishing first editions is naturally the same as that adopted by the New York house of Charles Scribner's Sons. In future any books published separately here will bear on the title page "First Published in ——," and if this coincides with the date on the title page, and there is no reprint notice, the book may be assumed to be a first edition.

:: *See also American section.*

MARTIN SECKER & WARBURG, LTD.

(Formerly Martin Secker, Ltd.)

1937 STATEMENT.—Bibliographical entry on the reverse of the title page.

Above is the new style of the firm. No alteration in policy of differentiating reprints, which has been in existence since the business began.

1947 STATEMENT.—We still continue to differentiate between new editions, reprints and first editions in the bibliographical information given on the verso of the title page of our books.

SEELEY, SERVICE & CO., LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—The following has been and is our present practice: We used to put the date on the title page of the first edition, and generally altered it, in the

same position, to the date of any reprint which might follow.

Now we sometimes follow the above practice and if not, we insert the date of printing after the printer's name at the end of the book.

SELWYN & BLOUNT, LTD.

1928 STATEMENT.—We always show our first editions by the words "First Printed. . . ." and the date. On all further editions the words "Reprinted . . . . . " and the date, are added. These words are printed on the back of the half title page.

1936 STATEMENT.—The system as originally stated has not been adhered to during the past two or three years.

1947 STATEMENT.—As a rule, we adhere to the procedure outlined in our 1928 statement, but there may have been some unfortunate occasions during the War when the rule was not strictly kept.

This also applies to our Associate Company, Messrs. Denis Archer.

SERIF BOOKS

1949 STATEMENT.—The first edition of each book which we publish carries the words "First Published in 19. .," usually on the reverse of the title page. Subsequent printings have added below this "Second Printing, Third Printing, etc." and the appropriate date. In the event of a new edition being produced this

is stated in some such formula as "New And Revised Edition" or simply "New Edition" again with the appropriate date.

We have standardised on this method since our first book. This firm was founded in 1947.

SHEED AND WARD, LIMITED

1947 STATEMENT.—Our usual method of indicating first editions from subsequent printings, is to add to the bibliographical note on the reverse of the title-page, the number and date of the impression. For instance the bibliographical note of the first edition will have the name and address of the printer, our name and address, and "first published September 1936," and reprints will have "2nd impression September 1936" added beneath "first published." In the case of a new *edition* "2nd edition October 1936."

This method applies only to books published by us in England.

:: *See also American section.*

SHELDON PRESS

(*See Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge.*)

SIDGWICK AND JACKSON, LTD.

1937 STATEMENT.—If there is no indication, either on the front or the back of the title-page of any of our

publications, that the issue is a second or later edition or impression, it must be taken to be the only, and therefore the first, edition or impression.

We have employed this method from the start of this business in 1909.

No reply received to 1947 inquiry.

SIGMA BOOKS, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—We always identify the first edition of a new book published by ourselves by the words "first published ...." on the verso of the title page. Reprints are distinguished by having the words "reprinted ...." or "new edition ...." followed by the date, in addition to the date of the first publication.

SKEFFINGTON & SON, LTD.

1937 STATEMENT.—It is not our practice to insert the date of publication on the title page of our new books. In cases where they are reprinted, second, third, or fourth impressions, are printed on the title page and where new editions are issued, the words "New Edition" are also printed.

Our first editions are therefore quite easy to identify as the title page appears without date and no reference to any edition.

1948 STATEMENT.—It is not our present practice to include dates in our publications. In the case of books

which are reprinted, we state "Second Impression," "Third Impression" and so on, as appropriate.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE

(Includes the Sheldon Press.)

1947 STATEMENT.—It is our practice to put the date of publication of any book on the title-page itself. If the book is reprinted, the date of the reprint appears on the title-page and a bibliographical description on the back of the title-page, e.g.

First Edition	1922
Reprinted	1923
Second Edition	1924

If only slight corrections are made we put Second Impression: and Second Edition when changes in the text are important.

ELLIOT STOCK

(Out of business.)

1937 STATEMENT.—The first editions of our publications are marked with the date thereof upon the title page. All later editions carry the record, i.e., the date of the first edition, and of the subsequent editions or reprints as the case may be.

STREET & MASSEY, LTD.

(Out of business.)

1937 STATEMENT.—It is our rule to place on the title page of each book the year in which the book is last printed. On the back of the title page we clearly state:

First published in January, 1936

This indicates the initial printing. After this:

Second Impression March, 1936
Third Impression June, 1936
Second Edition (Revision) January, 1937
Fifth Impression June, 1937

We have adopted the use of the word revision in brackets after every new edition. Collectors are quite aware that a new edition is (or should be) a revision, but the general public is not so sure and we prefer to emphasise the fact.

THE STUDIO LIMITED

1947 STATEMENT.—"Studio" books always have the first year of publication printed on the back of their title pages, and subsequent reprints are noted thereunder with their respective year of publication. If, however, a book is re-set or revised, with new material added, it is our custom to list it as a "new and revised edition," but the notation to this effect still appears

on the back of the title page under the previous listings of first publication and reprintings.

SYLVAN PRESS, LIMITED

1947 STATEMENT.—We fall in line with the majority of established English publishers by printing the month and year of first publication on the back of the title page.

The same imprint is used on reprints, retaining the date of the first edition and printing the date of reprint underneath.

In the last twelve to fifteen months we have been obliged to abandon temporarily the insertion of the month in our imprint, production and binding delays being so acute; also, from the commercial standpoint, should a book be first published say in November, bearing the imprint of the previous April or May, this is liable to influence sales adversely.

We are only too anxious to revert to the practice of including the month of publication as soon as production difficulties are more under control and timing can be fairly assessed.

THE TANTIVY PRESS

1947 STATEMENT.—We send herewith a marked catalogue which may help, as our practice has varied greatly in the dating of our books, as a result of war-

time difficulties.* At the outset it was often necessary to have the same book set up several times by different printers, in order to get paper. We were feeling our way and experimented with different methods of marking editions and impressions. We seem to have stabilized at the moment, however, in the method of indicating an edition or impression by a datemark in Roman characters within a bibliographical note at the foot of the verso of the title page.

Often our first editions have several different kinds of binding, owing to the shortage of cloth, but there are so many variations here that to detail same would require a day's work and, frankly, we cannot afford that. We leave it to the eventual scholar with his university grant! And it will be an interesting job.

C. & J. TEMPLE, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—We usually give the required information on the reverse of the title page, together with the colophon of the printer.

In the case of a first edition of a new book we print: "First published by C. J. Temple, Ltd., etc. 1947." In the case of subsequent reprints we add the words "reprinted in 1948."

* According to the catalogue all first editions of books published by this Press carry the bibliographical details on the verso of the title page or of the bastard, except the following five titles, which carry the date on the title page: *The Pioneers, Satirical Verses, Representative Lyrics, Indiscretions of an Infant, Tubers and Taradiddle.*

When we publish a new edition of a classic, or a new edition of a novel published by some other firm or firms in the past, we print: "This edition was first published by etc., 194–."

S. EVELYN THOMAS

1947 STATEMENT.—The first editions of my books are either not marked at all with the edition reference or they are marked "First Edition." All editions after the first have the edition number shown thereon.

UNICORN PRESS

(Incorporating John Heritage, Publisher. Taken over by Richards Press, Ltd., q.v.)

1937 STATEMENT.—It is our practice to put the date of publication of any book on the verso of the title-page. If the book is reprinted, the date of the reprint appears on the verso of the title-page under the original insertion. It should read so:

First printed February 1935

In the case of a reprint, as above, but with the following appended:

Reprinted May 1935

EDMUND WARD

1947 STATEMENT.—As a general rule, first editions of our books can be identified by the fact that no date or

"history" is shown on the title-page, verso of the titles, or opposite the title. Should a second edition or reprint be published then a "history" such as:

First Edition October, 1947
Reprinted November, 1947

will be included on the verso of the title-page. It follows, therefore, that if no "history" appears, then the book is a first edition.

WARD, LOCK & CO., LIMITED

1928 STATEMENT.—We have no fixed method of designating our first editions.

1947 STATEMENT.—Generally speaking, at the present time we are placing on the back of the title page:

First published in .....

FREDERICK WARNE & CO., LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—We did at one time mark first editions of our publications with a private mark, but we are afraid the habit has been discontinued over a number of years now, and we have even lost trace of the private marks.

JOHN WESTHOUSE (PUBLISHERS) LIMITED

1947 STATEMENT.—We generally use the phrase—"First published in ...." in the preliminary pages of our first editions.

WILLIAMS & NORGATE, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our usual practice, adopted a good many years ago, is to put the date of original publication and particulars of any reprint on the back of the title page. Thus:

> First published in Great Britain in 1934
> Second impression (or) Reprinted
> Third (revised) edition, 1935

Very occasionally the date appears on the title page itself.

ALLAN WINGATE (PUBLISHERS), LIMITED

1947 STATEMENT.—With reference to your letter, I can supply you with the following information. When any of our titles is first published, it is printed on the imprint page in the following manner—

> "First Published in MCMXLVII
> by Allan Wingate, Publishers, Ltd.,
> 64 Great Cumberland Place,
> London, W. 1"

and when the title is reprinted, the second impression is mentioned in this manner—

> "First Published in MCMXLVII,
> second impression February MCMXLVIII
> by Allan Wingate, Publishers, Ltd.,
> 64 Great Cumberland Place, London, W. 1"

WISHART AND CO., LTD.

1928 STATEMENT.—The title page carries the date of the edition. On the back of the title page there are the words "First published in ....." The date of the second and subsequent editions and impressions is printed below this. First editions are therefore not specifically marked as such.

1935 STATEMENT.—We do not print any bibliographical information on the back of the title page, unless the book goes into a second impression, in which case we give details as to date. The absence of such information implies therefore that the copy is a first edition.

1948 STATEMENT.—Wishart Books Ltd., (formerly Wishart and Co., Ltd.), although technically still in existence has not actually carried on any publishing business for the last eight or nine years, and no titles have been published. Any information given you in 1939 would hold good since there have been no further publications after that date.

H. F. & G. WITHERBY, LTD.

1947 STATEMENT.—Our usual practice is always to give a full biblio. on the reverse of the title page. In certain cases the date appears in the title page, but more usually the date of publication appears on the biblio.

ZIFF DAVIS, LIMITED

1947 STATEMENT.—Our bibliographical notices follow the usual English practice, namely:—

First printing will be identified:—

First published .....

Subsequent printings will be identified with the different number of impressions as follows:—

First published .....
New impression .....

:: *See also American section.*

Irish Publishers

MAURICE FRIDBERG (DUBLIN)

1947 STATEMENT.—We differentiate between our First and Second Editions by stating on the reverse of the title page if the edition concerned is not the First.

THE MERCIER PRESS, LIMITED (CORK)

1947 STATEMENT.—There is an announcement, usually on the back of the title page of all our publications, indicating the year of issue, and all subsequent printings carry similar announcements giving full particulars of all previous printings. Where two or more reprints are issued in any one year it is usual to give the month of issue.

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